

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended by Section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 100,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation (except recreational navigation) and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation facilities.	1,800,000	\$ 167,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 167,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Assurances furnished by the Missouri Department of Conservation for the Dorena Recreation Facility were accepted 27 August 1971; assurances furnished by the Tennessee Department of Conservation for the Richardson Landing Recreation Facility were accepted 3 September 1976; and assurances furnished by the City of Memphis, Tennessee, for Volunteer Bicentennial Park were accepted 11 September 1975. Assurances furnished by the City of Osceola, Arkansas, for Lake Neark, Arkansas, are embodied in the contract for cost sharing approved on 19 September 1982. A Local Cooperation Agreement for the Ed Jones Boat Ramp with the State of Tennessee was signed 27 October 1988. A Local Cooperation Agreement for the Shelby Forest Boat Ramp with the State of Tennessee was signed 11 October 1990. A Local Cooperation Agreement for the Dyersburg, Tennessee, Boat Ramp with the State of Tennessee was signed 11 July 1994.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$3,863,000,000 is an increase of \$166,000,000 from the latest estimate (\$3,697,000,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$120,228,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments	45,553,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	219,000
Total	\$166,000,000

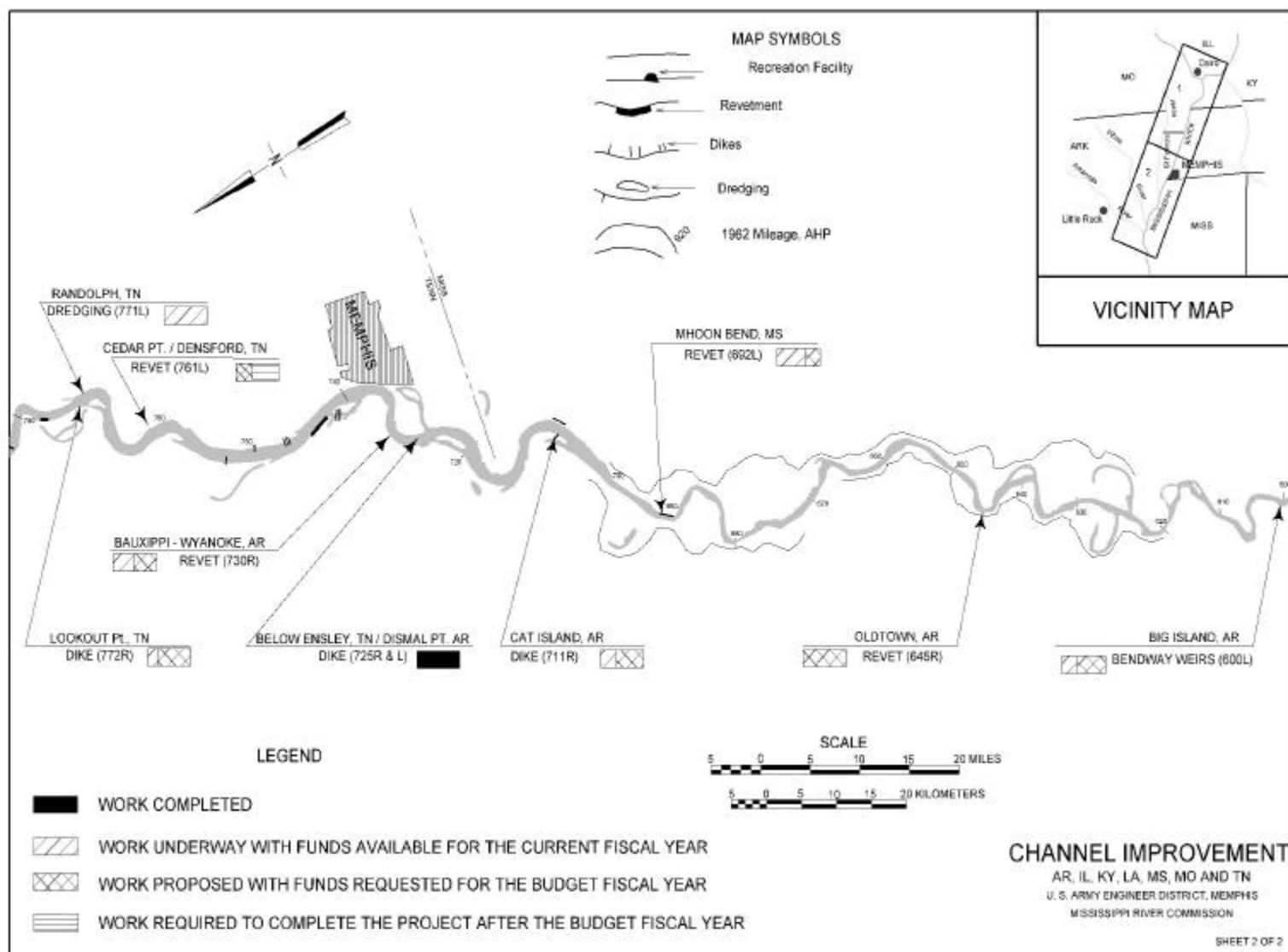
STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on 16 April 1976.

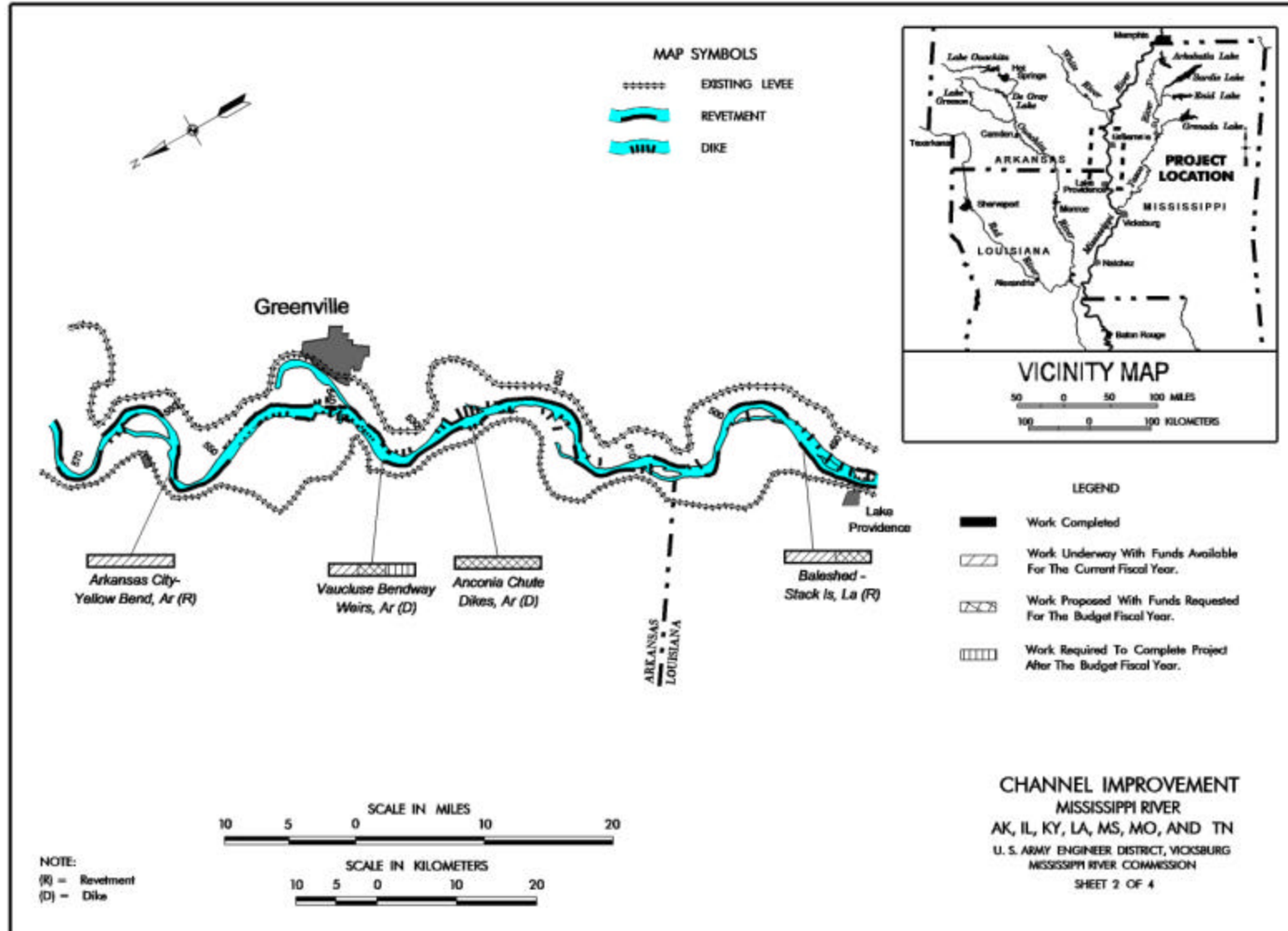
OTHER INFORMATION: Initial construction funds were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1928.

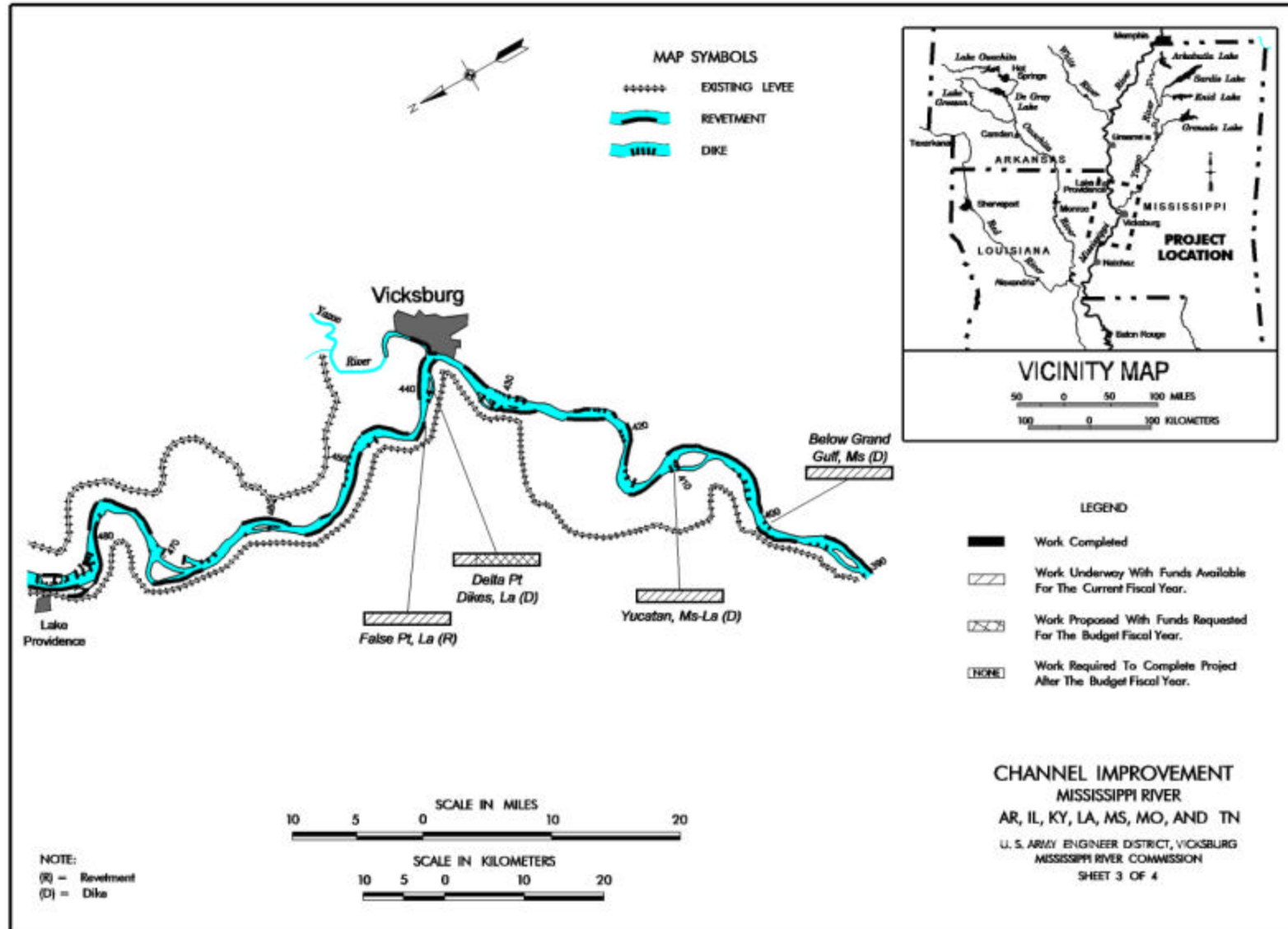
Mississippi River Commission

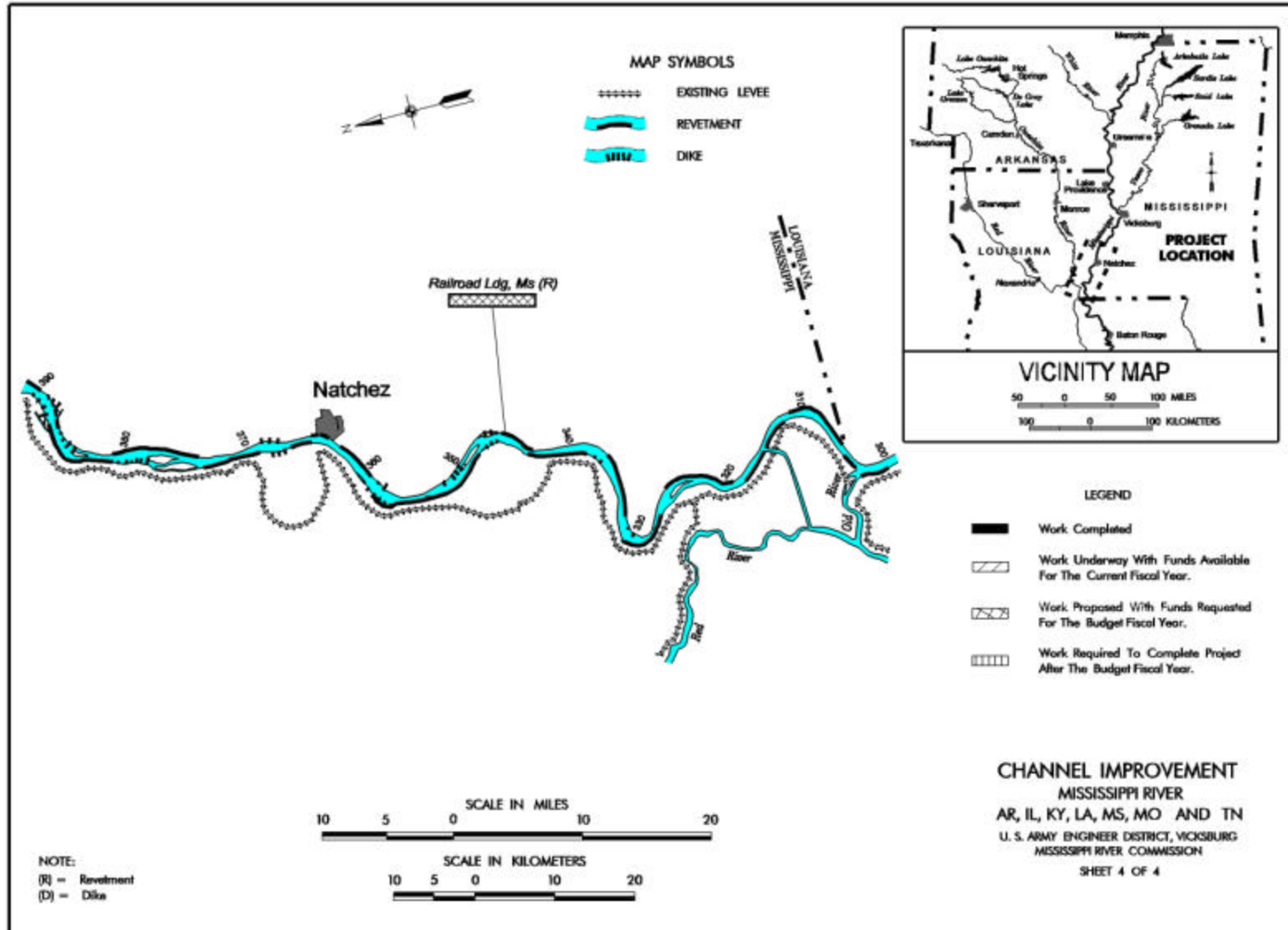
Memphis, Vicksburg, and
New Orleans Districts

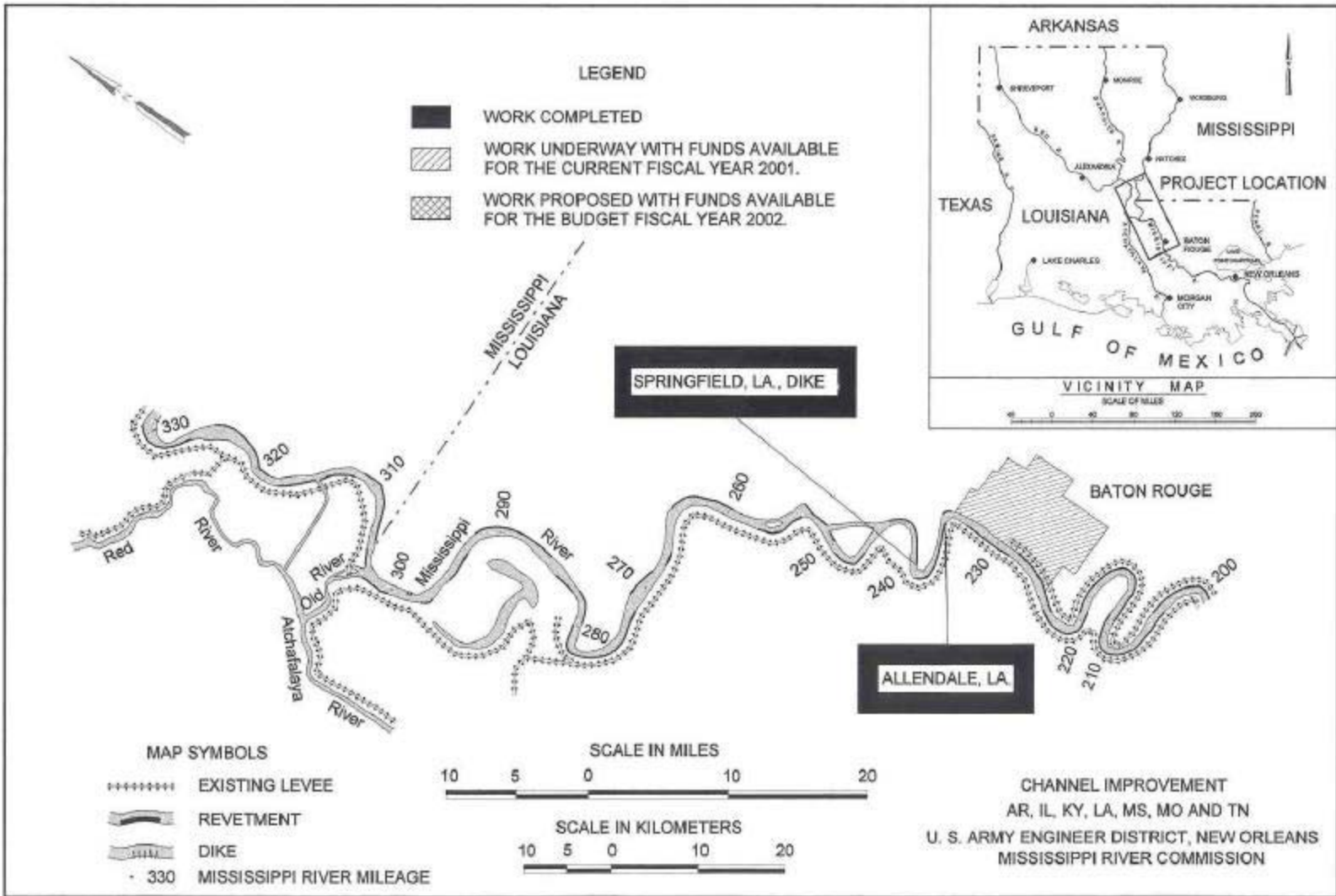
Channel Improvement, AR, IL,
KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN



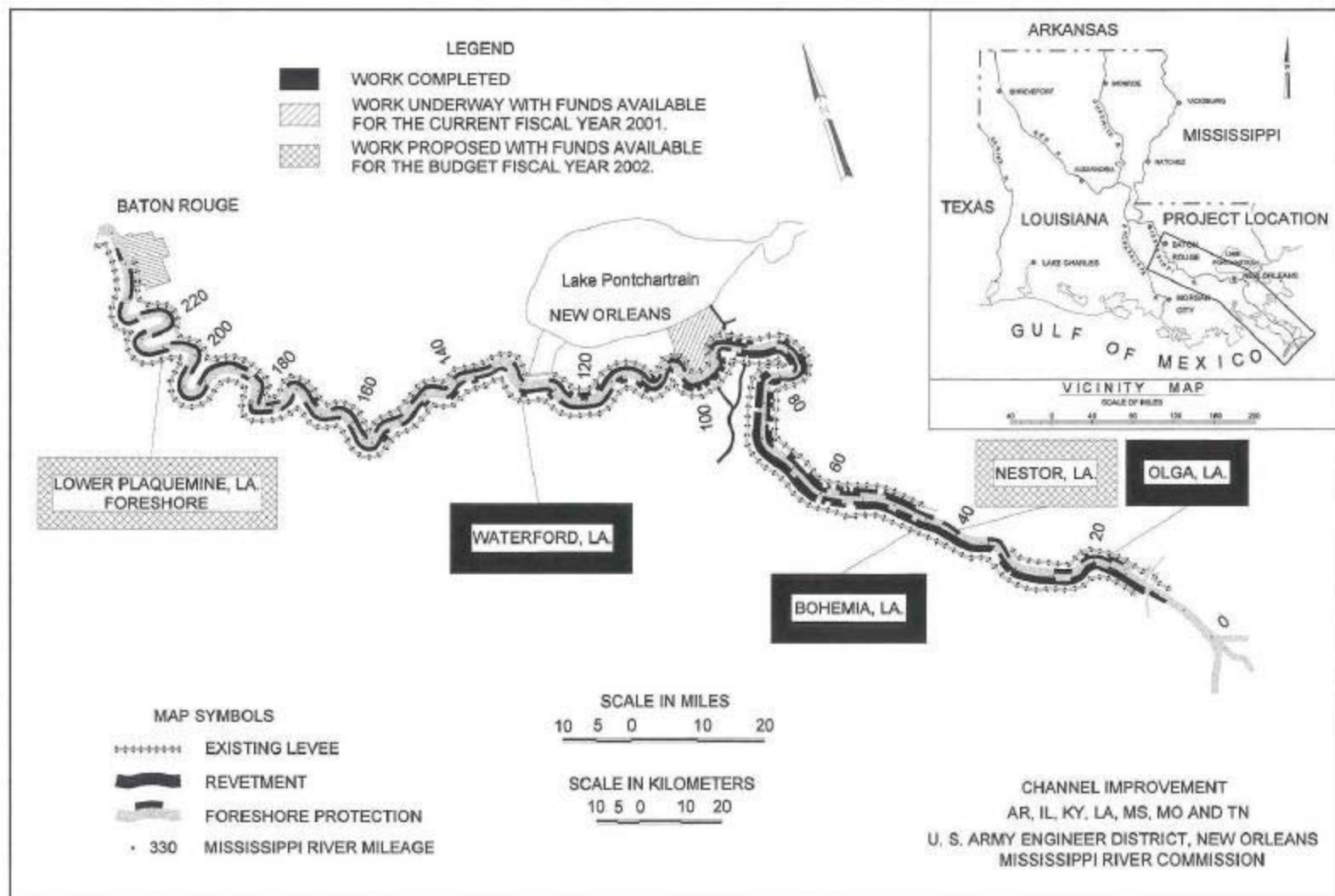








SHEET 1 OF 2



SHEET 2 OF 2

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Atchafalaya Basin, Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in south-central Louisiana below the latitude of Old River and west of and generally paralleling the Mississippi River. The Atchafalaya River flows through the middle of the basin.

DESCRIPTION: The plan of improvement consists of a leveed floodway about 15 miles wide and 110 miles long that extends generally from the latitude of Old River to the Gulf of Mexico. The upper half of the basin is divided by the leveed Atchafalaya River. The Morganza Floodway is to the east of the Atchafalaya River and has a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per second, which is introduced into the floodway by a gated control structure. The West Atchafalaya Floodway, which is located to the west of the river, is placed into operation when the fuse plug sections are overtopped bringing flows from the river that will introduce 900,000 cubic feet per second into the lower basin. After passing through the floodways, the flood waters enter the Gulf of Mexico through the Lower Atchafalaya River at Morgan City and the Wax Lake Outlet channel constructed west of Patterson, Louisiana. The project is part of a system and all work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Acts of 1928, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1950, 1954.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 36.6 to 1 at 2 1/2 percent. The benefit-cost ratio is based on all features which comprise the Main Stem System of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 7.9 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: This project feature of the Main Stem system was authorized in Fiscal Year 1928 and initial construction funds were provided in Fiscal Year 1928. The authorized comprehensive review of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project, contained in House Document 308/88/2, as updated to reflect 1965 conditions and price levels, is considered to be the base estimate for the Main Stem system. The benefit-cost ratio for the Main Stem components computed for the base estimate was 7.9 to 1.

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are from latest available evaluation approved in October 1979 at 1979 price levels. The latest comprehensive analysis was conducted in 1974. The 1979 analysis is the same as the 1974 analysis except that certain undocumented benefit categories were eliminated and 1979 prices were used.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS: (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$1,790,000,000				
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		11,000,000		Entire Project	93	Being determined
Cash Contributions	\$2,500,000					
Other Costs	8,500,000					
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$1,801,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000		\$ 868,835,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		26,000,000				
Allocation for FY 2001		21,635,000 ¹				
Allocations through FY 2001		890,470,000	50			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		\$ 23,400,000	51			
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		876,130,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		0				

¹ Reflects \$1,311,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$3,000,000 reprogrammed from the project, and \$54,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

PHYSICAL DATA

Levees:

Average Height - 20 feet
Length - 449 miles

Relocations:

Roads - 15 miles
Railroads - 20 miles

Drainage Structures:

Pointe Coupee	2 gates, 10.5 by 15 feet
Melville	2 - 72-inch corrugated metal pipe with vertical lift gate
Darbonne	10-foot by 10-foot barrel with vertical lift gate
Bayou des Glaises	72-inch corrugated metal pipe with flap gate
Bayou Courtableau	2 weirs, 503 feet long
Brushy Bayou	5-foot by 6-foot barrel with vertical lift gate
Bayou Courtableau	5-barrel, each 10 feet by 15 feet with vertical lift gate
Wax Lake East	25 pipes, 5 feet in diameter with slide gates
Wax Lake West	15 pipes, 5 feet in diameter with slide gates

Lands and Damages:

289,212 acres

Pumping Stations:

Number - 11
Capacity - Minimum - 50 cubic feet per second
Maximum - 1,500 cubic feet per second
Average - 400 cubic feet per second

Bank Stabilization:

Length - 58 miles

Floodgates:

Charenton - Sector-gated, 45 feet wide
East Calumet - Sector-gated, 45 feet wide
West Calumet - Sector-gated, 45 feet wide

Channels:

Length: 147.1 miles

Locks:

Bayou Boeuf, 75 feet by 1,156 feet, earth chamber
Bayou Sorrel, 56 feet by 797 feet, earth chamber
Berwick, 45 feet by 300 feet, concrete chamber

Atchafalaya River Navigation:

New Channel-10.1 miles

Freshwater Control Structure:

Sherburne - dual 10-foot by 10-foot reinforced
concrete box culverts with gates
Henderson - dual 10-foot by 10-foot reinforced
concrete box culverts with gates

JUSTIFICATION: The Mississippi River below Morganza Floodway is capable of carrying 1,500,000 cubic feet per second without threatening the integrity of the lesser populated levees along its banks which protect densely populated areas, highly developed agricultural lands, industries, and the city of New Orleans, as well as a number of communities. Studies indicate that the project flood against which the flood control protection works are designed will be of such magnitude that 3,030,000 cubic feet per second will pass the latitude of Old River. Since the Mississippi River below the Morganza Floodway can carry only one-half this amount, the other one-half must be diverted from the main channel. The diversion is made through the Old River Control Structure, the Old River Auxiliary Structure, and the Atchafalaya River, and through the Morganza and West Atchafalaya Floodways. In order to prevent diverted waters from spreading over the rich and highly developed agricultural lands outside of the Atchafalaya Basin, these rivers and floodways have been leveed to confine the diverted flow. In order to eliminate unnecessary damage, it is essential that the work proceed as vigorously and as expeditiously as possible.

This floodway system is, for all practical purposes, a part of the main river system, in as much as the integrity of the main river system depends upon its utilization. Since this construction began, farms and industries have developed in the areas adjacent to the floodway with full confidence that they would receive protection. Therefore, overtopping or crevassing of the levees would cause far more damage than anticipated at the start of project construction. The main protection levees in the lower reaches are deficient because of consolidation of the soft underlying soils, especially those below the latitude of Krotz Springs, LA. Early construction of these levees to the approved grade is essential, not only for flood protection, but as a means of access for the movement of manpower and equipment to any spot threatened by floods.

The Atchafalaya Basin project is one of several Main Stem components, which together comprise the plan of improvement for the control of floods on the Mississippi River. The components are: Mississippi River Levees, Channel Improvement, South Bank Arkansas and South Bank Red River Levees, the Atchafalaya Basin, Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, Old River, and a few miscellaneous items. Because the benefits of the Atchafalaya Basin derive from the way in which they operate together with the other Main Stem components when the Mississippi River floods, the benefit-cost ratio is a composite one that covers the entire plan.

The value of lands and improvements protected by authorized works against the design flood is \$139.4 billion in 2000 dollars. This consists of 226,000 residential acres which include the City of New Orleans, 45,000 acres of commercial lands, 10 million acres of agricultural lands, and 6.5 million acres of woodland and marshland. The area subject to flooding by project flood assuming no protective works is 22.7 million acres. The area that will be provided complete protection by the completed project is 15.1 million acres.

The maximum flood of record was the 1927 flood which overflowed about 26,000 square miles, caused the deaths of 214 people, rendered 637,000 people temporarily homeless, and caused property damages of \$347.0 million. This would be equivalent to \$10.5 billion damages in 2000 prices.

The next flood of magnitude was the 1973 flood which overflowed 16,875 square miles (10.8 million acres), caused the death of 28 people, and displaced approximately 45,300 persons. The deaths and displacements of persons would have been significantly higher without the project in place. Without Federal projects, approximately 19.8 million acres would have been inundated. Total damages with existing projects in operation were \$643 million (1973 price levels). Damages without projects would have been \$11.3 billion and total damages prevented by projects amount to \$10.6 billion. Expressed in 2000 prices, damages without the projects would have been \$38.2 billion and damages prevented would have been \$35.8 billion.

The benefit-cost ratio was derived by measuring the total benefits credited to those Main Stem components against their total cost. Average annual benefits for the composite of Main Stem features are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$2,734,073,000
Navigation	884,704,000
Area Redevelopment	3,132,000
Recreation	3,434,000
Total	\$3,625,343,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Continue:

Bank Stabilization	\$ 5,402,000
East Bayou Sale Gordy Levee Enlargement	2,000,000
West Bayou Sale Maryland North Bend Levee Enlargement	2,082,000
Todd Levee Enlargement and Pump Station	1,800,000

Complete:

Wax Lake East Drainage Structure	\$ 300,000
W-46/W-64 Levee Enlargement, 2 nd Lift	784,000

Lands and Damages	846,000
Surveys and Layouts	100,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	8,533,000
Supervision and Administration	1,553,000

Total	\$23,400,000
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NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the Flood Control Act of 15 May 1928, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Bear the administrative costs for furnishing rights-of-way for levee and levee drainage construction; purchase maintenance equipment; and perform miscellaneous levee work.	\$ 1,110,000	0
Agree to accept lands turned over to them under the provision of Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 15 May 1928, and as provided in the Flood Control Act of 18 August 1941.	0	0
Bear costs for and maintain all flood control works after their completion, except controlling and regulating spillway structures, including special levees; maintenance includes normally such matters as cutting grass, removal of weeds, local drainage and minor repairs to the levees.	0	\$3,700,000
For the Upper Point Coupee Loop Area, provide an interior drainage system and comply with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocations Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, PL 91-646, approved 2 January 1971, and comply with the provision of Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, PL 91-611.	\$ 7,390,000	0
The State of Louisiana, through the Department of Transportation and Development as the local sponsor, will provide a voluntary 25% cost share for the planning, design, and construction of the interim protection for floodproofing of riverfront businesses in Morgan City and Berwick.	2,500,000	0
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$11,000,000	\$3,700,000

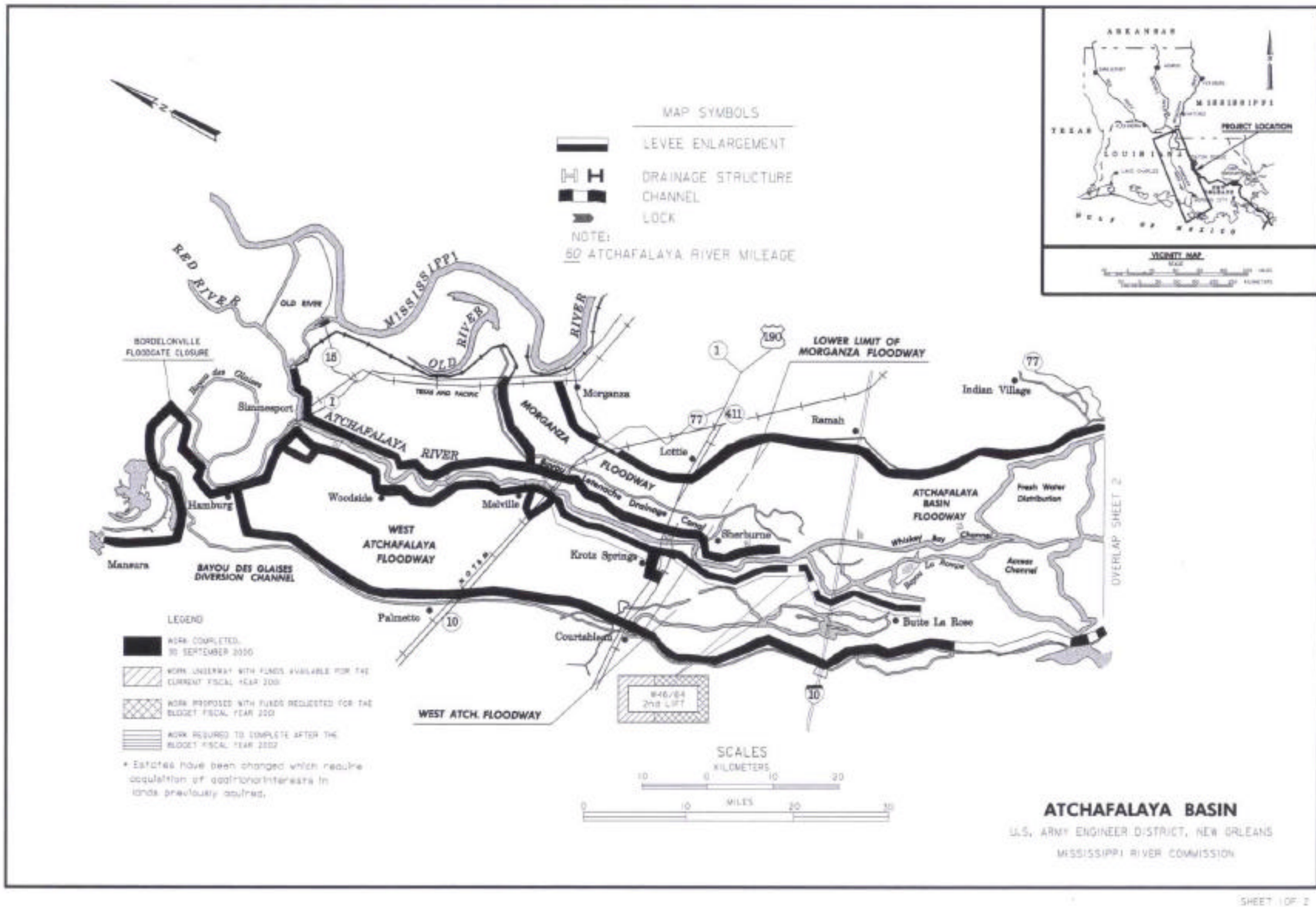
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Necessary assurances for maintaining the project have been furnished by the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District; Red River, Atchafalaya and Bayou Boeuf Levee District; St. Mary Parish Government; Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury; and the towns of Berwick and Morgan City, LA. These agencies are furnishing all requirements of local cooperation necessary for meeting present project schedules.

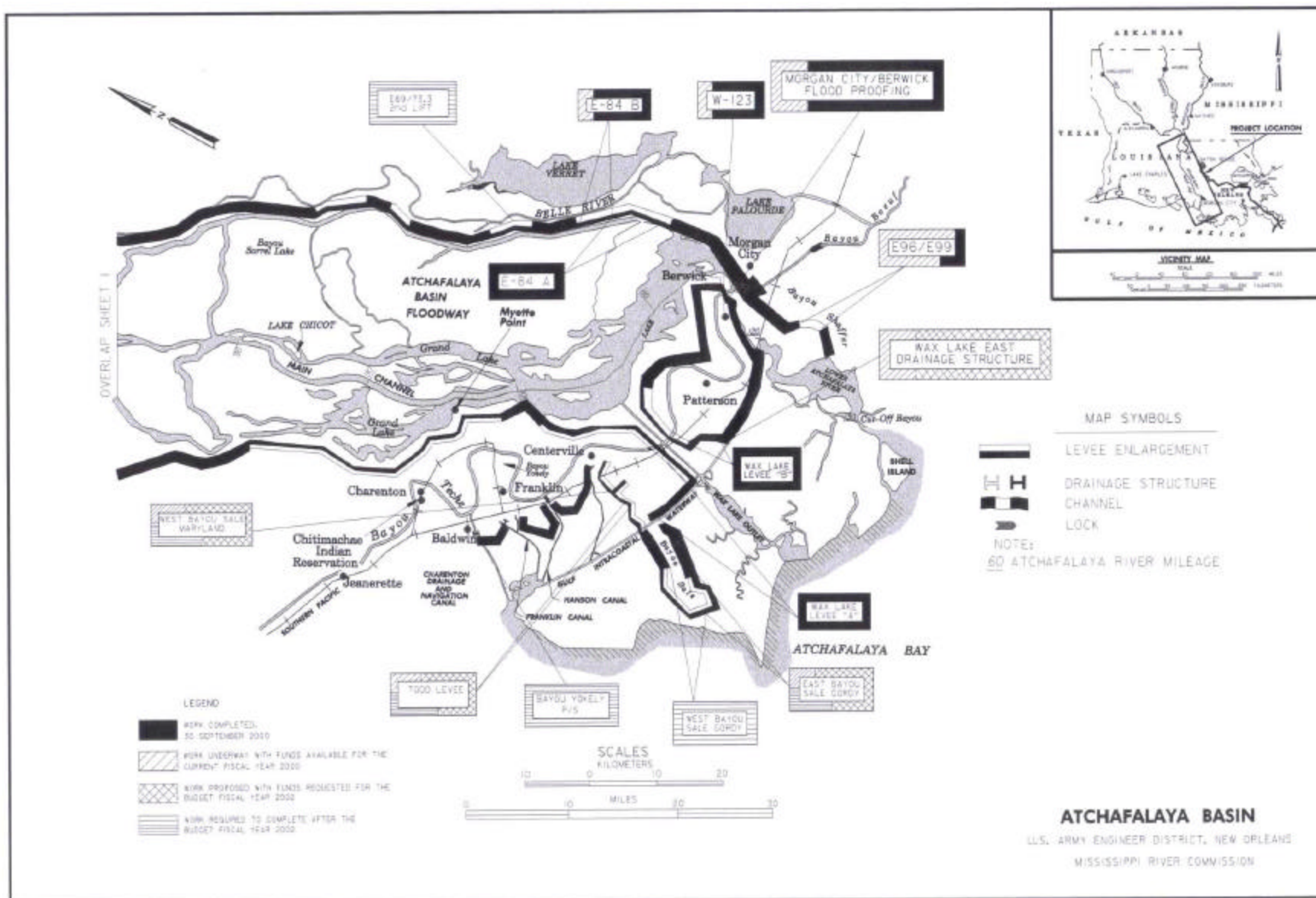
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$1,790,000,000 is a decrease of \$80,000,000 from the latest estimate (\$1,870,000,000) presented to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ -80,330,000
Design Changes	25,035,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments	-25,035,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	330,000
Total	\$ -80,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 20 August 1982. The final Environmental Impact Statement for the Upper Pointe Coupee Loop Area was filed with the Council on Environment Quality on 11 June 1976.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in 1928.





APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River & Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in south-central Louisiana and encompasses 595,000 acres in an area bounded on the north by south right-of-way line of the Union Pacific Railroad (just south of US Hwy 19); on the south by Morgan City; and on the east and west by the East and West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levees.

DESCRIPTION: The plan of improvement consists of acquisition of real estate interest, excluding minerals, in the Lower Atchafalaya Floodway for flood control purposes, environmental protection purposes, developmental control purposes, and public access; acquisition of real estate interest, excluding minerals, in the Lower Atchafalaya Floodway, for recreation developmental purposes and construction of several campgrounds, boat launching ramps, visitor's center, other recreational facilities and initial construction of two pilot water management units, including construction of miscellaneous canal closures and water circulation improvements, and implementation of future units at the discretion of the Chief of Engineers. These project features will be implemented in accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985; Water Resources Development Act, 1986; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1988; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1997; and Water Resources Development Act, 2000.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 36.6 to 1 at 21/2 percent. The benefit-cost ratio is based on all features which comprise the Main Stem system of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 7.9 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: This project is a feature of the Main Stem system which was authorized in Fiscal Year 1928. Initial funds for the acquisition of real estate interests for flood control, developmental control, environmental protection, and public access were provided in 1988. The authorized comprehensive review of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project, contained in House Document 308/88/2, as updated to reflect 1965 conditions and price levels, is considered to be the base estimate for the Main Stem system. The benefit-cost ratio for the Main Stem components computed for the base estimate was 7.9 to 1.

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation approved in October 1979 at 1979 price levels. The latest comprehensive analysis was conducted in 1974. The 1979 analysis is the same as the 1974 analysis except that certain undocumented benefit categories were eliminated and 1979 prices were used.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS: (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$176,000,000		Land Acquisition	27	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		\$ 13,000,000		Recreation	0	Being determined
Cash Contribution	\$12,251,000			Management Units	0	Being determined
Other Costs	749,000			Entire Project	14	Being determined
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$189,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000		\$ 79,813,000		PHYSICAL DATA		
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		10,000,000		Lands and Damages:	388,000 Acres	
Allocation for FY 2001		11,475,000 ¹		Relocations:	2 Pipelines	
Allocations through FY 2001		91,288,000	52	Recreational Facilities		
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		\$ 7,160,000	56	3 campgrounds – developed		
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		77,552,000		7 campgrounds – primitive		
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		0		15 2-lane boat launching ramps		
				1 Visitors Center		
				Water Management Units		
				Miscellaneous canal closures and		
				water circulation channels		

JUSTIFICATION: The Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System features result from a comprehensive study with a view to developing a plan for the management and preservation of the water and related land resources of the Atchafalaya River Basin, Louisiana, which would include provisions for reductions of siltation, improvement of water quality, and possible improvements of the area for commercial and sport fishing. The features of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System are compatible with the current flood control plan, and include real estate acquisition of lands, flowage easements, and developmental control easements in the floodway south of Krotz Springs, Louisiana, to ensure unhampered use of the floodway during major floods; and environmental protection easements to protect the basin's environmental resources. Provision of additional public access and several campgrounds, boat launching ramps, visitors center, and other recreational

¹ Reflects \$504,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$2,000,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$21,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

facilities are also authorized. The water management units feature involves making use of distinct hydrologics within the floodway to restore historical overflow conditions and thereby enhance aquatic ecosystem productivity.

The Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System is one of several Main Stem components, which together comprise the plan of improvement for the control of floods on the Mississippi River. The components are: Mississippi River Levees, Channel Improvement, South Bank Arkansas and South Bank Red River Levees, the Atchafalaya Basin, Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, Old River, and a few miscellaneous items. Because the benefits of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System derive from the way in which they operate together with the other Main Stem components when the Mississippi River floods, the benefit-cost ratio is a composite one that covers the entire plan.

The value of lands and improvements protected by authorized works against the design flood is \$139.4 billion in 2000 dollars. This consists of 226,000 residential acres which include the City of New Orleans, 45,000 acres of commercial lands, 10 million acres of agricultural lands, and 6.5 million acres of woodland and marshland. The area subject to flooding by project flood assuming no protective works is 22.7 million acres. The area that will be provided complete protection by the completed project is 15.1 million acres.

The maximum flood of record was the 1927 flood which overflowed about 26,000 square miles, caused the deaths of 214 people, rendered 637,000 people temporarily homeless, and caused property damages of \$347.0 million. This would be equivalent to \$10.5 billion damages in 2000 prices.

The next flood of magnitude was the 1973 flood which overflowed 16,875 square miles (10.8 million acres), caused the death of 28 people, and displaced approximately 45,300 persons. The deaths and displacements of persons would have been significantly higher without the project in place. Without Federal projects, approximately 19.8 million acres would have been inundated. Total damages with existing projects in operation were \$643 million (1973 price levels). Damages without projects would have been \$11.3 billion and total damages prevented by projects amounted to \$10.6 billion. Expressed in 2000 prices, damages without the projects would have been \$38.2 billion and damages prevented would have been \$35.8 billion.

The benefit-cost ratio was derived by measuring the total benefits credited to those Main Stem components against their total cost. Average annual benefits for the composite of Main Stem features are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$2,734,073,000
Navigation	884,704,000
Area Redevelopment	3,132,000
Recreation	3,434,000
Total	\$3,625,343,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Continue:		
Lands and Damages	\$	5,873,000
Planning, Engineering and Design for Water Management Units		1,132,000
Complete:		
Simmesport Boat Launch		127,000
Planning, Engineering and Design (Simmesport)		9,000
Supervision and Administration (Simmesport)		19,000
TOTAL	\$	7,160,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Pay one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacements of recreation facilities.	\$ 12,251,000	\$ 520,500
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas for recreation.	749,000	0
Pay 25 percent of operation and maintenance of Water Management Units.	0	17,700
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 538,200

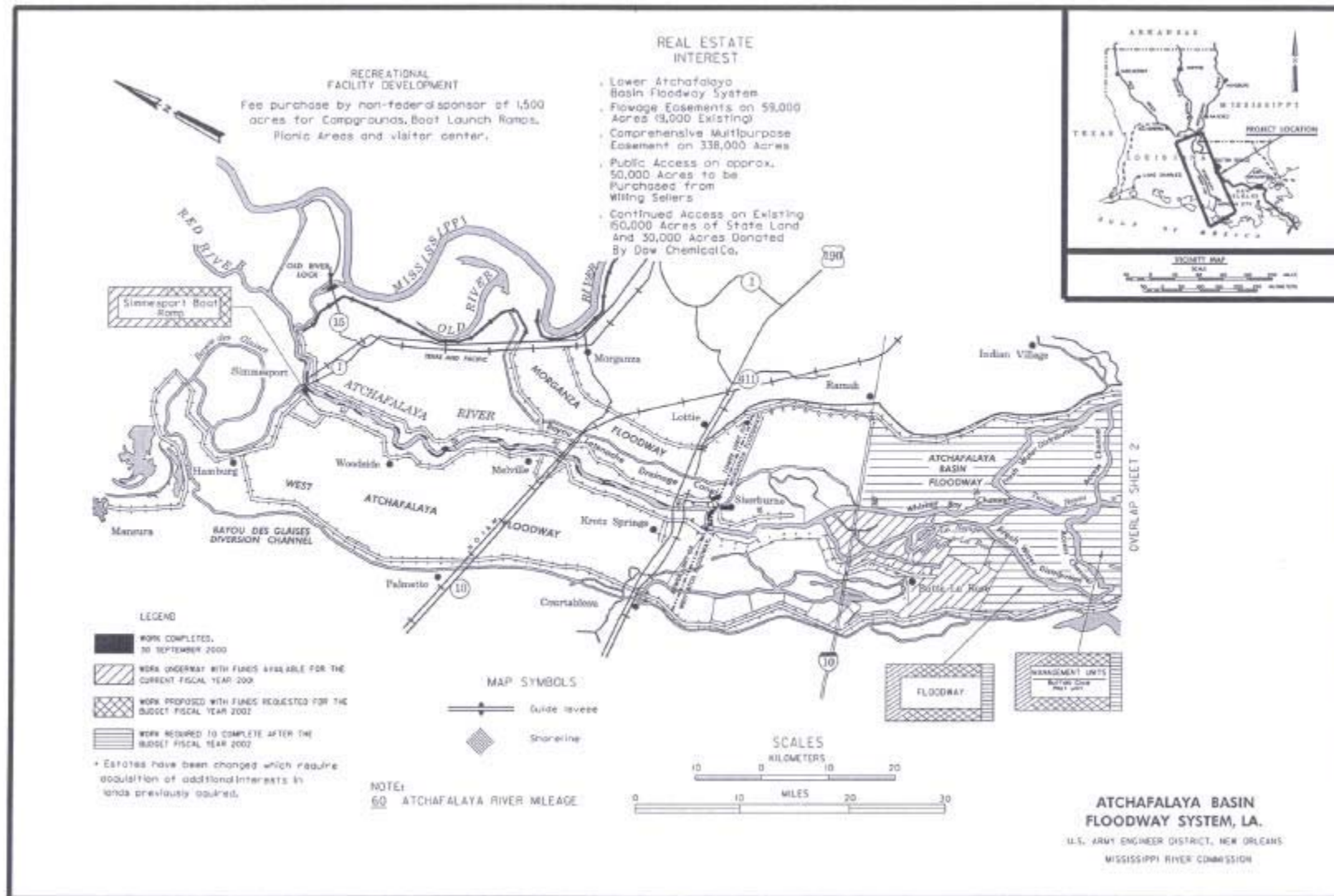
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Avoyelles Parish Police Jury is the non-Federal sponsor for the Simmesport Boat Ramp. The State of Louisiana has provided a letter of intent supporting the recreation feature of the project and agrees to its cost sharing requirements. The State designated the Department of Natural Resources to be the lead State agency to represent the State in the implementation of the project and to negotiate all contracts, agreements, and project cooperation agreements (except Simmesport Boat Ramp) with the Corps.

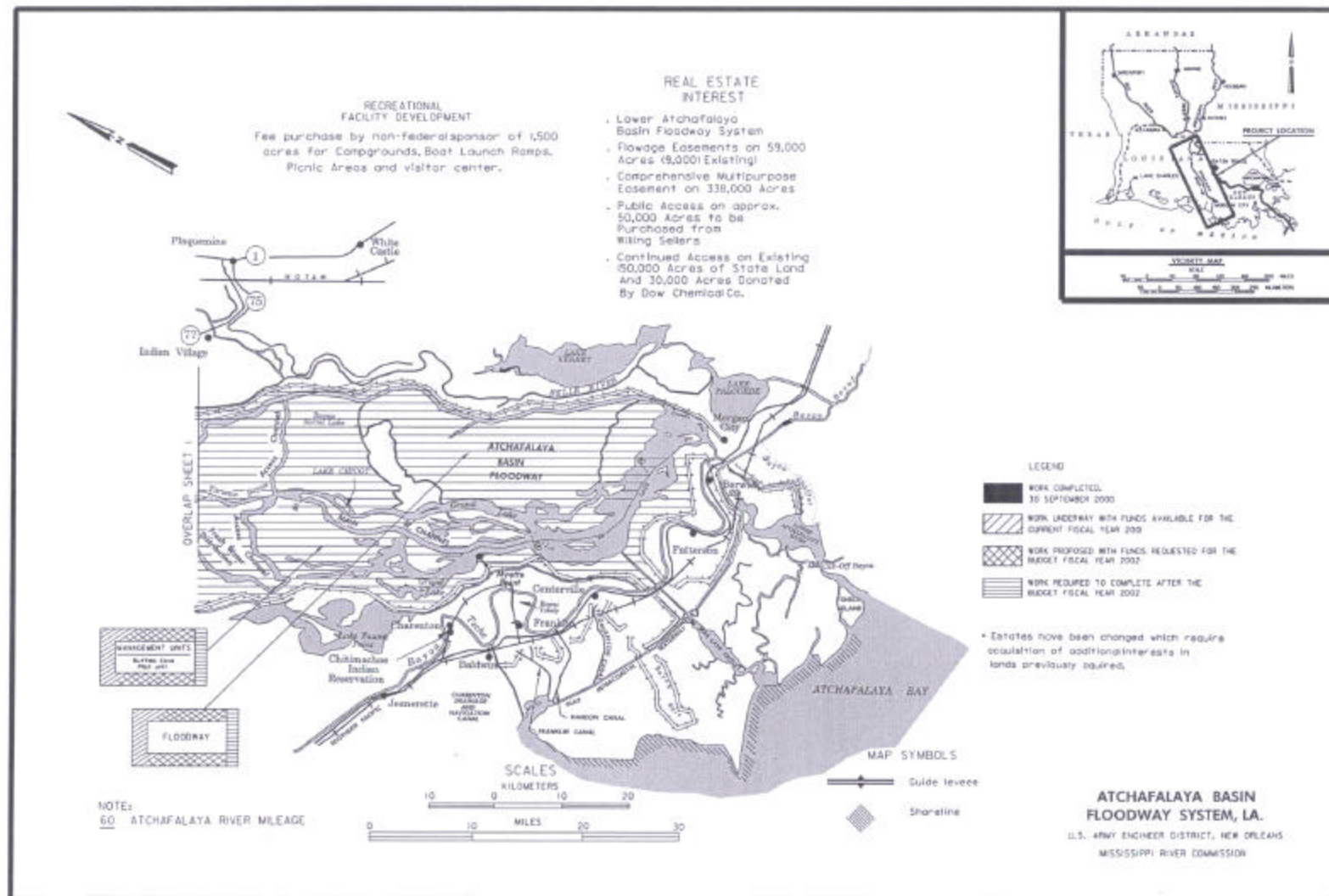
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$176,000,000 is a decrease of \$8,000,000 from the latest estimate (\$184,000,000) presented to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). The change includes the following items:

Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ -8,353,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	\$ 353,000
TOTAL	\$ -8,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 20 August 1982.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1985.





APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Francis Bland Floodway Ditch (Eight Mile Creek), Arkansas (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Greene and Craighead Counties in northeastern Arkansas approximately 90 miles northwest of Memphis, Tennessee. The city of Paragould, Arkansas, is drained by Eight Mile Creek.

DESCRIPTION: The project provides for 12.4 miles of channel improvement. There are 4.4 miles within the city limits of Paragould, Arkansas. The remaining 8.0 miles provide a downstream outlet for the city. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act and the Water Resource Development Act of 1986.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 5.8 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 5.8 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.3 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent (FY 1986).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available reevaluation approved in January 1995 at 1993 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$ 9,270,000	Entire Project	55	Being Determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		6,010,000			
Cash Contributions	\$ 780,000				
Other Costs	5,230,000				
Total Estimated Project Cost			PHYSICAL DATA		
			Lands and Damages:	180 acres	Commercial/Residential
			Relocations:		
			Roads		7 bridges
			Railroads		2 bridges
			Channels		12.4 miles

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$3,981,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	2,110,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	2,000,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	5,981,000	65
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	915,000	74
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	2,374,000	

JUSTIFICATION: Eight Mile Creek provides drainage primarily for the city of Paragould, Arkansas. A 100-year flood would cause expected annual damages of \$819,000 (October 2000 price levels). The project will provide 100-year protection in the urban area of Paragould and maintain current 3-year protection levels in the downstream rural area. Flooding impacts 1,750 residential and commercial structures and contents within the 100-year flood plain. The structure and contents have a value of approximately \$172,346,000 (October 2000 price levels). Total damage from a 100-year flood is estimated at approximately \$13,378,000 (October 2000 price levels). Average annual damage for such properties with project is \$681,600 (October 2000 price levels). Flooding has occurred to some extent on an annual basis. Major floods occurred in 1973, 1974, 1980, and 1991. The plan of improvement addresses the need for flood damage reduction without significant detriment to the natural environment. Total annual average benefits (1993 price levels), all for flood control, are \$2,260,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Continue: Item 2 Urban Channel Enlargement	\$ 785,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	40,000
Supervision and Administration	90,000
Total	\$ 915,000

¹ Reflects \$106,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$4,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financial concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction And Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, And Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$4,178,000	---
Modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary in the construction of the project.	1,052,000	---
Pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities.	780,000	\$21,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$6,010,000	\$21,000

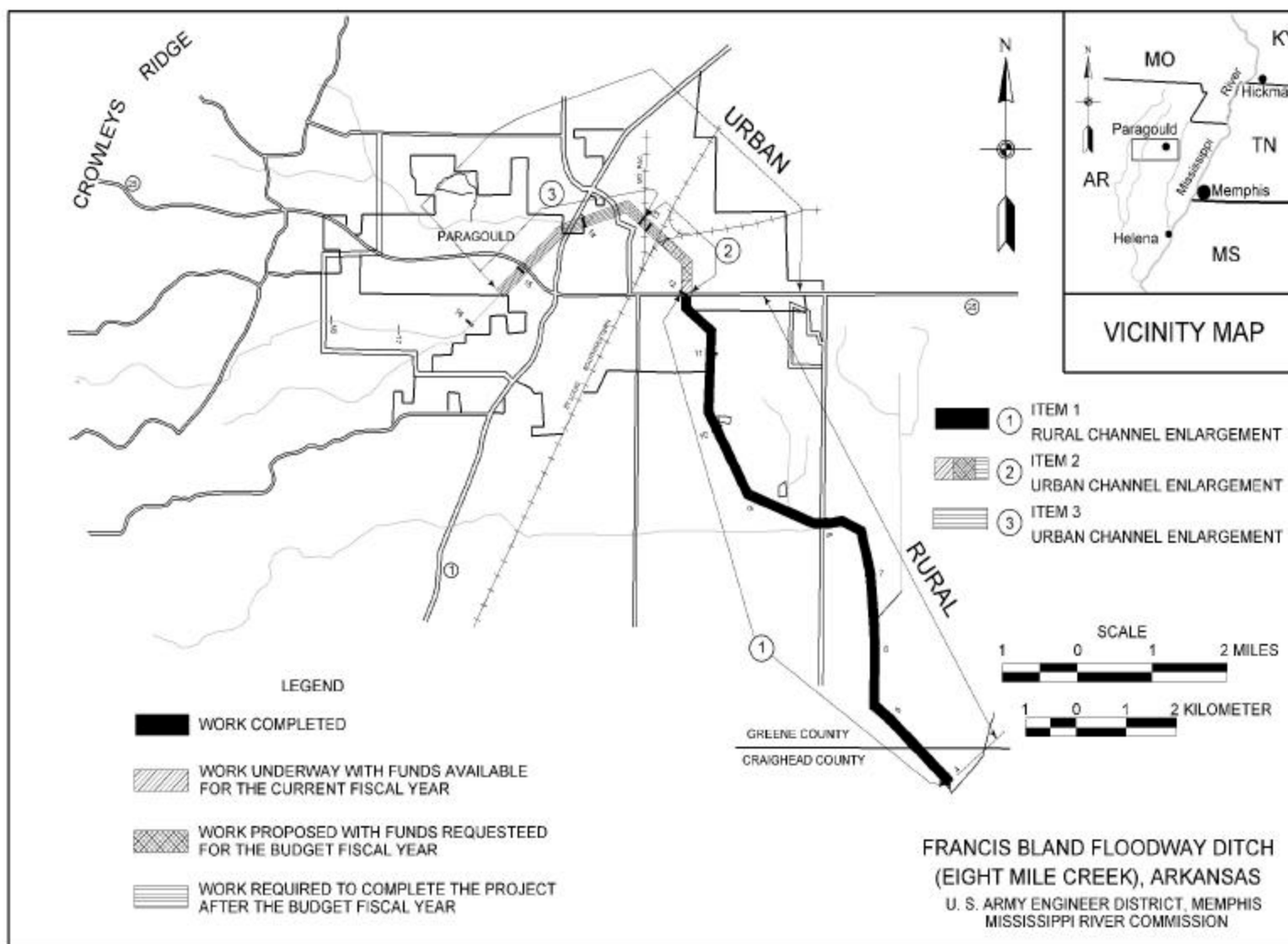
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: City officials have identified sufficient funds in current annual tax revenue, which can be used to meet project cash contributions and other requirements. The Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission is the sponsor with the City of Paragould, Arkansas as the sub-party. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the Arkansas Soil and Water Commission was executed on 28 June 1996.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$9,270,000 is an increase of \$170,000 from the latest estimate (\$9,100,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items.

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$-169,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments	339,000
Total	\$ 170,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An environmental assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was completed as part of the August 1988 General Design Memorandum. A cultural resources field survey indicates that some cultural resource sites are located in the project vicinity. The project will not impact any of the sites. There are no endangered species in the project area. Water quality certification has been granted by the State of Arkansas.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design and construction were appropriated in FY 1986.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Helena and Vicinity, Arkansas – (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Phillips County in east central Arkansas, approximately 60 miles South of Memphis, Tennessee.

DESCRIPTION: The project is an urban flood control project. The plan of improvement consists of 1.41 miles of channel improvement within the city limits of Helena, Arkansas. The plan includes 0.69 miles of earthen channel enlargement at the south end of the city limits, 0.19 miles of open concrete channel enlargement and 0.53 miles of underground concrete box culverts. This plan of improvement would provide approximately a 25-year level of protection for the downtown business district of the city of Helena and for the adjacent residential community. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 12.9 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.3 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent.

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the Helena and Vicinity, Arkansas, General Reevaluation Report dated January 1995 at October 1992 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$ 8,590,000		Entire Project	70	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		2,980,000				
Cash Contributions	\$ 602,000					
Other Costs	2,378,000					
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$11,570,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000		\$ 4,589,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		2,450,000				
Allocation for FY 2001		2,321,000 ¹				
Allocations through FY 2001		6,910,000	80			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		1,675,000	100			
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		5,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		0				
				PHYSICAL DATA		
				Lands and Damages:	17 acres	
				Relocations:	2 bridges and 50 utilities	
				Channels:	1.41 miles	

JUSTIFICATION: The project provides drainage primarily for the city of Helena, Arkansas. Expected annual structural damage in the Standard Project Floodplain is approximately \$2,038,000 in 2000 price levels, over half of which occurs to structures located in the 0-1.1 year flood zone. The project will reduce flooding in the urban area of Helena. The project will provide a 25-year level of protection along Main Outlet Ditch and prevent approximately \$1,390,000 in total expected annual damages (2000 price levels).

¹ Reflects \$124,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$5,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

Flooding impacts 637 residential and commercial structures and their contents within the Standard Project Floodplain. The structures and contents have a present value of approximately \$71,026,000 (2000 price levels). Total damage from the Standard Project Flood event is estimated at \$12,733,000 (2000 price levels). Average annual damages for such properties with and without project conditions are estimated at \$571,000 and \$2,038,000 (2000 price levels), respectively. Flooding has occurred to some extent on virtually an annual basis over the recent past. Major flooding occurred in 1973, 1974, 1980, and 1989. The plan of improvement addresses the need for flood damage reduction without significant detriment to the natural environment.

The project lies solely within Phillips County, Arkansas, a county with historically high unemployment.

Total average annual benefits (1992 price levels) are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Damage Prevention	\$1,259,000
Area Redevelopment	48,000
Total	\$1,307,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Complete:	
Item 2, Underground Concrete Culvert	\$1,134,000
Planning, Engineering, and Design	163,000
Supervision and Administration	378,000
Total	\$1,675,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financial concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction And Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, And Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 841,000	
Modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary in the construction of the project.	\$1,537,000	
Pay 14 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 50 percent, as determined under proposed legislation, or Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to reflect the non-Federal sponsor's ability to pay and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities.	\$ 602,000	\$100,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 2,980,000	\$100,000

The non-Federal sponsor will be required to make all payments concurrently with project construction.

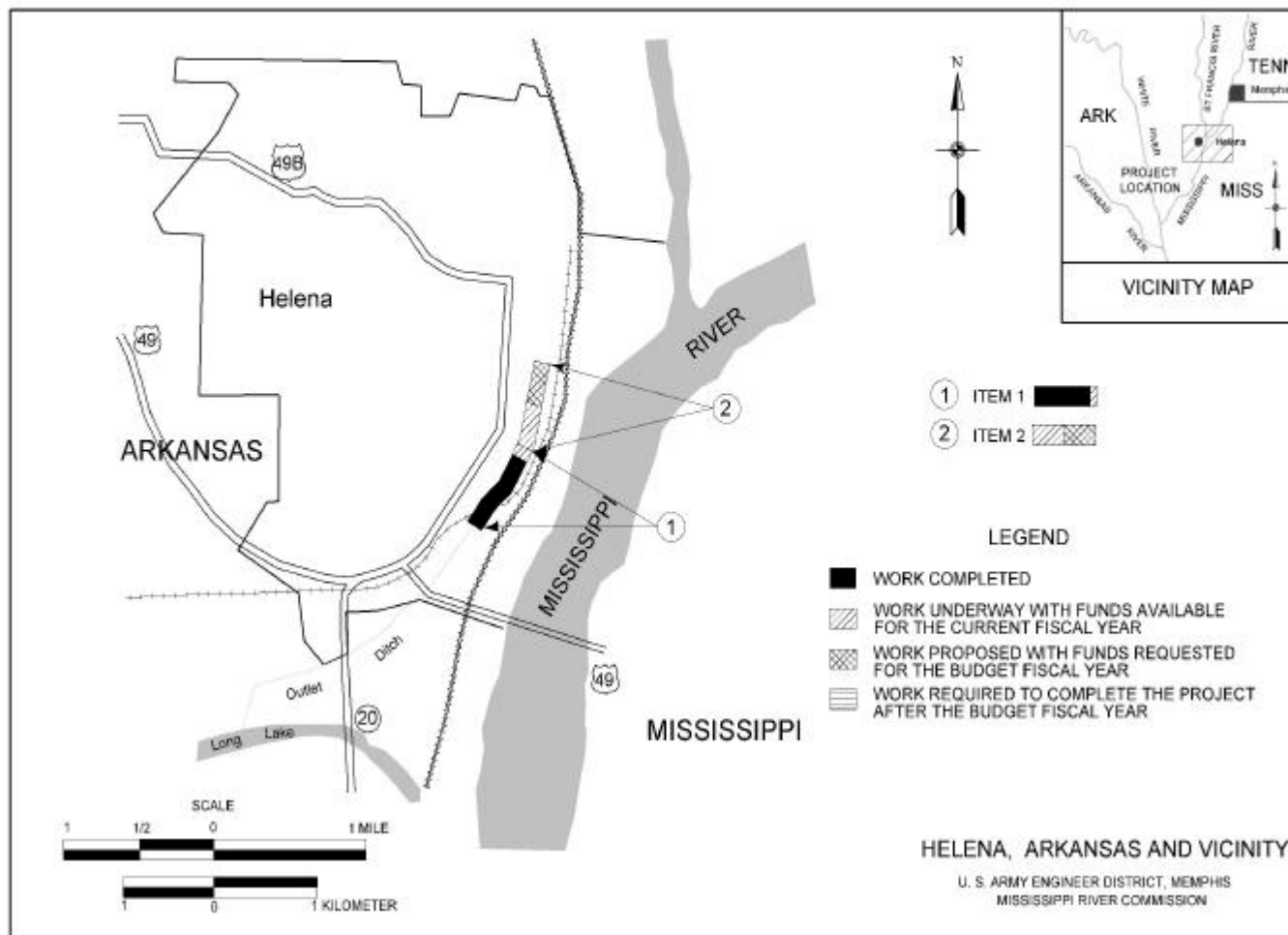
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the city of Helena, the project sponsor was executed on 18 August 1997.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$8,590,000 is an increase of \$210,000 from the latest estimate (\$8,380,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$210,000
Total	\$210,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An environmental assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was completed as a part of the January 1995 General Reevaluation Report. Environmental impacts of this project will be minimal since construction will be completed within the already highly developed city limits. Water Quality Certification has been granted by the state of Arkansas.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate Preconstruction Engineering and Design were appropriated in FY 1990. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1997.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: St. Francis Basin, Arkansas and Missouri (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in the St. Francis Basin in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, and extends from the hills southwest of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, near Wappapello, Missouri, to the confluence of the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers about 10 miles above Helena, Arkansas.

DESCRIPTION: The project provides for protection against headwater floods by means of a detention reservoir at Wappapello, MO, improvement of the flood-carrying capacities of the St. Francis and Little Rivers and there principal tributaries by means of levees, channel improvements, new channels, auxiliary channels, and floodways, including the main ditches in the Little River Basin. Protection against backwater flooding of the Mississippi River is provided by realignment of the St. Francis River channel supplemented with auxiliary channels, levee construction, and a pumping plant and floodgate. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Acts of 1928, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1958, 1965, 1968, Water Resources Development Act of 1974; Omnibus Appropriations Act 2001, PL 106-554.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 3.5 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 3.5 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: This project feature was authorized in Fiscal Year 1928 and initial construction funds were provided in Fiscal Year 1938. The authorized comprehensive review of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project, contained in House Document 308/88/2, as updated to reflect 1965 conditions and price levels, is considered to be the base estimate for the project. The benefit-cost ratio for the St. Francis Basin components computed for the base estimate was 2.4 to 1.

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation approved in July 1985 at 1983 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$401,600,000	Big Slough and Mayo Ditch	100	
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	1,876,000	Wappapello Lake	100	
Cash Contributions	\$ 263,000	Little River Drainage	100	
Other Costs	1,613,000	St. Francis River and and Tributaries	91	Being Determined
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$403,476,000	Entire Project	93	Being Determined

Mississippi River Commission

Memphis District

St. Francis Basin, Arkansas and Missouri

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SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (CONT)

		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$368,961,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	4,195,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	4,374,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	373,335,000	93
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	3,230,000	94
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	25,035,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	0	

PHYSICAL DATA

Levees:	Channels:	Pumping Plants:
Average Height: 11.7 feet	St. Francis River and Tributaries: 638 miles	1 – 25 cubic feet per second
Length: 438.0 miles	Little River Drainage: 299 miles	1 – 12,000 cubic feet per second
	Big Slough and Mayo Ditches: 28 miles	1 – 700 cubic feet per second
Relocations:	Dam and Reservoir: 1 – Dam	Flood Control and Diversion
Roads: 21.3 miles and 296 bridges		Structures: 8
Railroads: 39 bridges		
Lands and Damages: 188,927 acres		Other: 1 – Siphon

JUSTIFICATION: The project is a flood control project and is a unit in the Comprehensive Plan for Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries. Protection against headwater floods of the St. Francis and Little Rivers will be afforded to an area of approximately 1,436,855 acres of agricultural lands including numerous small towns, several major railroads, highways, and utilities, located in Missouri and Arkansas. The construction of adequate outlets for the many drainage improvements undertaken by local interests will provide relief from overflow on approximately 196,700 acres in the Little River Basin, 29,000 acres in the Elk Chute Basin, and 35,000 acres in the Big Slough area. In addition, relief from flooding by backwaters of the Mississippi River is afforded to approximately 532,000 acres in the Lower St. Francis Basin below the latitude of St. Francis Lake by the Madison to Marianna Cutoff and related work including the pumping plant. Flooding has occurred every year with few exceptions, and the flood of record occurred in 1937 causing numerous breaks in the locally constructed substandard levees with resultant damages of over \$2,000,000. It is estimated that the recurrence of the 1937 flood, under present conditions of development in the floodplain, would cause damages of over \$60,551,000 (1999 price levels) if the flood occurred during the crop-growing season. Continuing construction of this project is needed to prevent recurring flood losses. Project benefits will result from flood damages prevented, increased utilization of land, and fish and wildlife enhancement. Counties within the project area that are subject to substantial and persistent unemployment are: Lee, Mississippi and St. Francis in Arkansas. Average annual benefits (1983 price levels) are as follows (for total project):

¹ Reflects \$212,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$400,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$9,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$27,439,000
Recreation	2,152,000
Fish and Wildlife	333,000
Area Redevelopment	785,000
Advance Replacement	1,807,000
Betterments	519,000
Relocation Assistance	24,000
Total	\$33,059,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

ST. FRANCIS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Continue:

Ditches 1 and 6 Channel Improvement, MO	\$ 200,000
Lands and Damages	1,500,000

Complete:

Relocations, Big Slough Channel Improvement, AR	1,000
Ditch 10, AR, IT 2 Culvert	131,000
Relocations for Ditches 1 and 6, MO	144,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	986,000
Supervision and Administration	268,000

Total	\$3,230,000
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NON-FEDERAL COST: Prior to the Flood Control Act of 1946, local interests provided lands, easements, and rights-of-way and provided for relocation of interfering facilities. After 1946, local cooperation was limited to minor maintenance of levees except for providing right-of-way for specific features, i.e., recreation facilities at the W. G. Huxtable Pumping Plant, Inter River Culvert and St. Francis Lake Control Structure. A tabulation of these and other non-Federal costs is as follows:

	Payment During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$1,492,000	
Modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project.	121,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation (except recreational navigation) and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation facilities.	85,000	
Pay all costs of minor maintenance of levees.		\$970,000
Pay a portion equivalent to 6.4% of the first costs associated with the Improvements in the Big Lake area for fish and wildlife enhancement.	178,000	
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$1,876,000	\$970,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Necessary assurances have been furnished by 24 levee and drainage districts to perform minor maintenance as required by law. These agencies are furnishing all requirements of local cooperation necessary for meeting the present project schedule.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$401,600,000 is an increase of \$12,600,000 from the latest estimate (\$389,000,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items.

Item	Amount
Authorized Modifications	\$ 9,600,000
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 3,000,000
Total	\$12,600,000

Mississippi River Commission

Memphis District

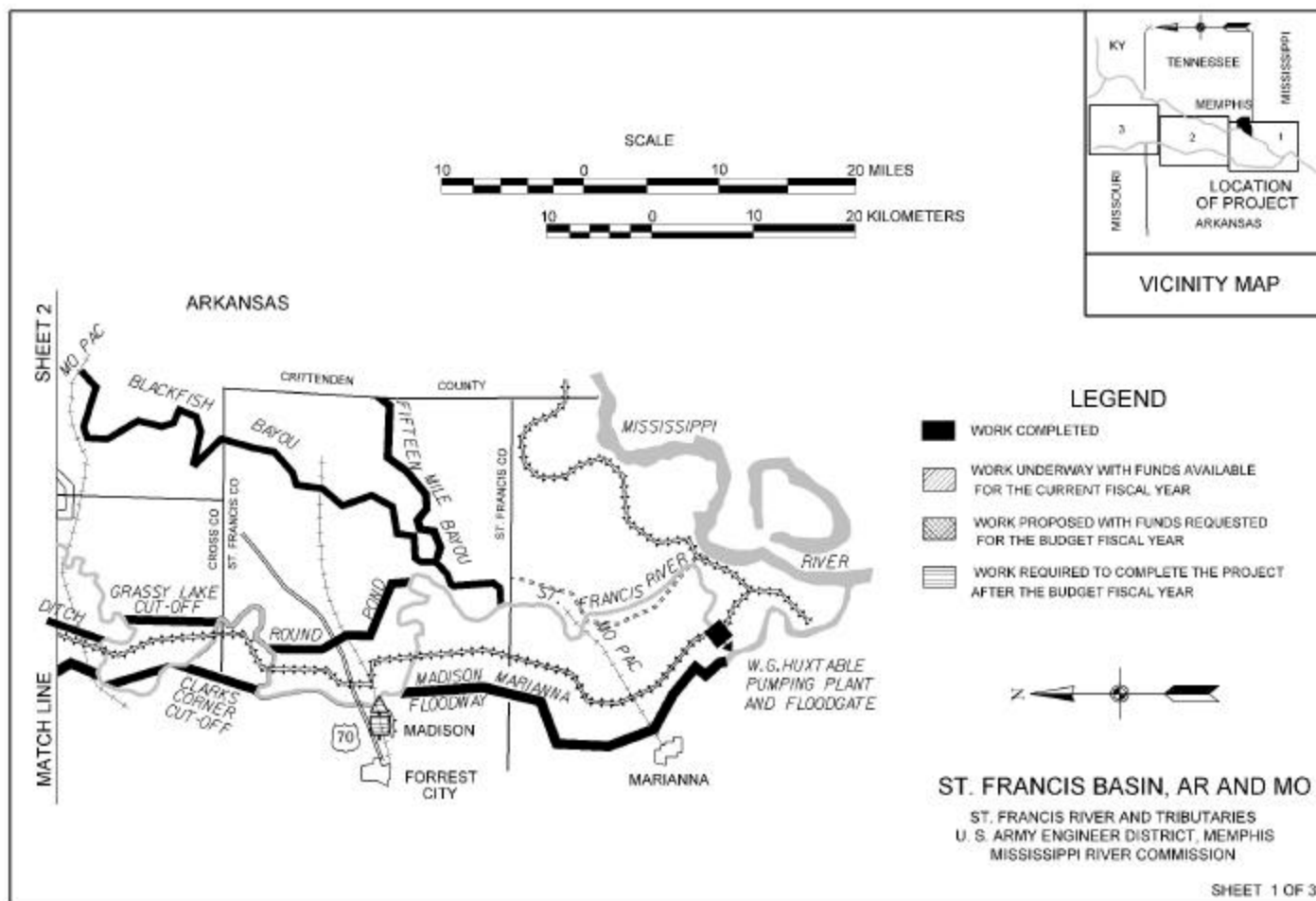
St. Francis Basin, Arkansas and Missouri

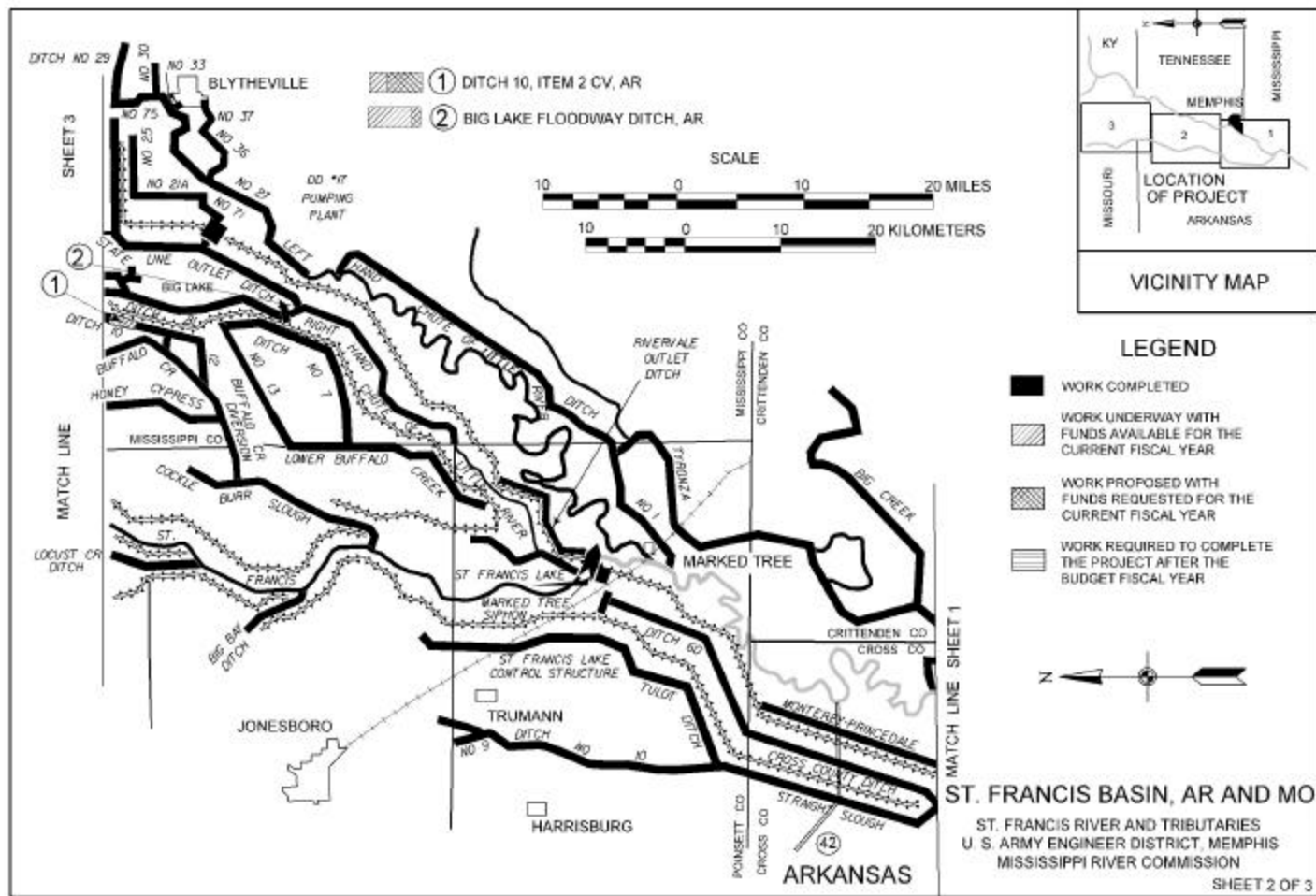
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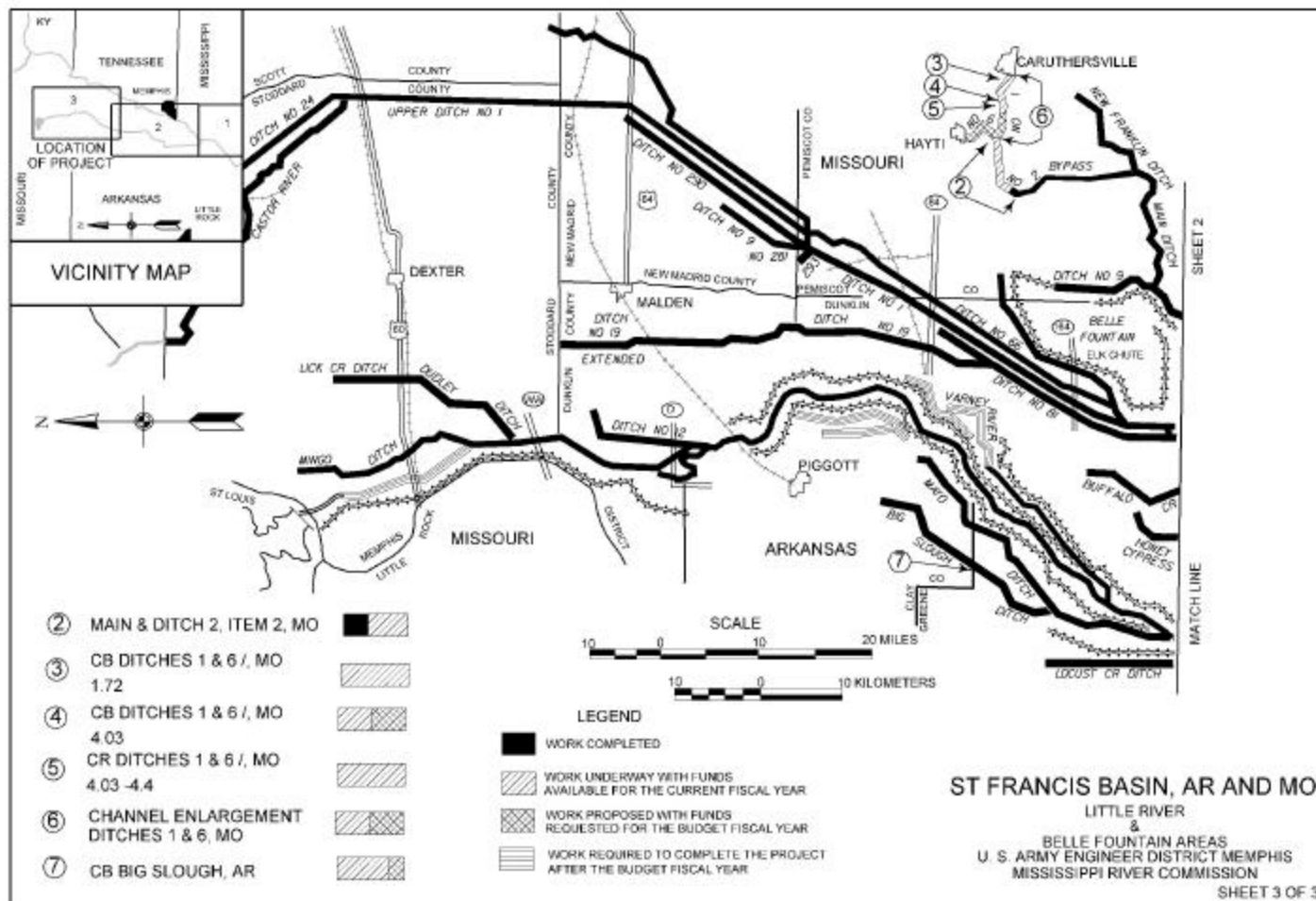
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STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on 11 December 1973.

OTHER INFORMATION: Initial construction funds were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1938.







APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Tensas Basin, Arkansas and Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The Tensas Basin is located in the alluvial valley of Arkansas (counties of Jefferson, Lincoln, Draw, Desha and Chicot) and Louisiana Parishes of East Carroll, West Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula, Concordia, Avoyelles and LaSalle) between the Mississippi River on the east and an escarpment on the west and extends southward from the Arkansas River to the Red River in the vicinity of Marksville, Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION: The Basin is comprised of two separable units--the upper portion known as the Boeuf-Tensas area and the lower portion known as the Red River backwater area. Major features in the upper Basin consist of 120.4 miles of channel and tributary improvements along the Tensas River and a 6,500 cubic foot per second pumping plant at Lake Chicot, Arkansas. The lower basin features include 93.1 miles of levee and a 4,000 cubic foot per second pumping plant in the Tensas-Cocodrie subarea; 83.2 miles of ring levee for the Larto Lake to Jonesville subarea; construction of a 56.0-mile levee and two pumping plants (300 and 750 cubic feet per second) at Sicily Island subarea; and a 31.3-mile levee with a 500 cubic foot per second pumping plant for the Below Red River subarea. All work within the project is programmed except Tensas River (Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, etc.), and Below Red River Area (Red River Backwater). Because of the inability of the local development authority to execute its assurances, two remaining recreation facilities at Lake Chicot have been deleted from the project. The Tensas River Project was reclassified to the inactive category in September 1990 because the project currently does not have a committed local sponsor to cost share further work on the project and there is no indication that a commitment will be made in the near future. The Below Red River Area Project was reclassified to the inactive category in May 1993 based on the lack of economic justification. Approval was granted by CEMRC letter, 11 March 1997, to reclassify Larto Lake to Jonesville Levees, Below Larto Lake Area, to the inactive category due to lack of local interest.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Acts of 1941, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1958, 1962, 1965, 1968, and Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 4.5 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 4.6 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 3.0 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent (FY 1967).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are based on the "1974 Mississippi River and Tributaries Update," except for the Below Red River project, which was based on the "Phase II, General Design Memorandum," December 1988, and the Tensas River Project, which was based on the "Tensas River Project, Louisiana, General Design Memorandum No. 26," December 1988.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULED
Estimated Total Appropriation Requirement		\$477,631,000	Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Etc		
Programmed Construction	\$331,326,000		All Work Except Lake Chicot		
Unprogrammed Construction	146,305,000		Pumping Plant	82	Indefinite
			Lake Chicot Pumping		
Future Non-Federal Reimbursement		1,784,000	Plant	100	September 1992
Programmed Construction	1,784,000		Tensas River Separable		
Unprogrammed Construction	0		Element	0	Indefinite
			Red River Backwater Area		
Estimated Federal Cost (Ultimate)		475,847,000	All Work Except Tensas-		
Programmed Construction	329,542,000		Cocodrie Pumping Plant	74	Indefinite
Unprogrammed Construction	146,305,000		Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping		
			Plant	100	September 1997
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		30,728,000	Below Red River Separable		
Programmed Construction	2,246,000		Element	0	Indefinite
Cash Contributions	\$ 0				
Other Costs	462,000		Entire Project	90	Being Determined
Reimbursements					
Rec Fac	1,784,000				
Unprogrammed Construction	28,482,000				
Cash Contribution	7,403,000				
Other Costs	21,079,000				
Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost		\$331,788,000			
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost		174,787,000			
Total Estimated Project Cost		506,575,000			

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST
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Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$321,352,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	2,330,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	5,804,000 <u>1/</u>	
Allocations Through FY 2001	327,156,000	68
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	2,628,000	69
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	1,542,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	146,305,000	

1/ Reflects \$118,000 reduction for savings and slippage, \$5,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, \$3,597,000 reprogrammed to the project.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Etc.
All Work Except Lake Chicot Pumping Plant

Lands and Damages: 74,279 acres	Relocations: Roads: 26.6 miles and 88 bridges Railroads: 9 bridges	Channels and Canals: 1,009.3 miles
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Lake Chicot Pumping Plant

Lands and Damages: 1,201 acres	Relocations: Roads: 1 mile	Channels and Canals: 2 Weirs	Dams: 1 - 200 feet length 1 - 300 feet length
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Mississippi River Commission

Vicksburg District

Tensas Basin, Arkansas and Louisiana

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Recreation Facilities:
4 sites

Pumping Plants:
1 - 6,500 cubic feet per second

Roads:
1 - Access Road for Pumping Plant
1 - Access Road for Ditch Bayou Dam
1 - Access Road for Connerly Bayou Dam

Red River Backwater Area
All Work Except Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant

Lands and Damages:
29,091 acres (includes 12,800 acres
for mitigation)

Relocations:
Roads: 28.4 miles and
5 bridges

Levees and Floodwalls:
Levees:
Average Height: 10-25 feet
Length: 263.6 miles
Drainage Structures: 32 (24"
pipes to 10' x 15' box
culverts)

Channels and Canals: 46.0 miles
All Interior Drainage except 1-1/2 miles
Smithland Cutoff

Recreation Facilities:
9 miles access road

Pumping Plants:
1-300 cubic feet per second
1-750 cubic feet per second
1-500 cubic feet per second

Fish and Wildlife:
1.1 miles diversion channel,
Two 60-inch pipe gravity structures,
1 weir

Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant

Lands and Damages:
790 acres

Relocations:
Roads: 1.4 miles
and 3 bridges

Channels and Canals:
6.8 miles, 1 concrete weir, 1 earth
weir, and 1 gravity structure

Pumping Plant:
1-4,000 cubic feet per second

Fish and Wildlife Facilities:
Diversion channel
2 water control structures
3 boat-launching ramps

JUSTIFICATION: The Tensas Basin project is comprised of two separable units: the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, which includes the Lake Chicot Pumping Plant, and the Red River Backwater Area, which includes the Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant.

The land in the Boeuf and Tensas River Basin possesses a high potential for agricultural production but this potential is restricted by the frequency and duration of overflow and by poor drainage which, for long periods, causes the ground to remain in a condition unsuitable for cultivation. The project will eliminate most of these hindrances and allow full economic development by providing adequate channels for the streams and major outlets for an effective local drainage system. A total of 922,000 acres (including Lake Chicot) will be substantially benefitted by the project. Lands in the Red River Backwater Area are extremely fertile but their development to full potential is adversely affected by backwaters of the Mississippi River. These lands must remain subject to use for storage of floodwaters during a Mississippi River project flood. However, protection of the area against lesser floods, particularly headwater floods of the Ouachita, Black, and Red Rivers, will permit a high degree of economic development. A total of 575,700 acres will be substantially benefitted by the project. Average annual benefits for the Tensas Basin are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$38,187,000
Recreation	567,000
Fish and Wildlife	416,000
Area Redevelopment	494,000
Total	\$39,664,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Red River Backwater Area
All Work Except Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant

Complete:	
Sicity Island, LA, Item 1-C & 1-D	\$1,021,000
Lands and Damages	304,000
Miscellaneous Relocations	35,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	650,000
Supervision and Administration	618,000
TOTAL	\$2,628,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the initial authorization and subsequent authorized modifications of the Tensas Basin project including the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
All Work Except Tensas River and Below Red River		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 462,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation (except recreational navigation) and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of recreation facilities.	1,784,000	\$1,367,000
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$2,246,000	\$1,367,000

Local interests estimate that they have expended at least \$5,900,000 in the Tensas Basin on the construction of drainage improvements prior to initiation of the Federal project. They estimate they will spend an additional \$48,343,000 in construction on connecting ditches, main laterals, and on-farm drainage improvements. This work is being accomplished as the major outlets are opened. Local drainage and levee districts have reported that they expended approximately \$5,388,032 on construction and maintenance of drainage improvements between 1950 and 1985.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Tensas River		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 8,402,000	
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary for the construction of the project.	10,971,000	
Pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities.	3,127,000	\$ 410,000
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$22,500,000	\$ 410,000

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Below Red River		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 1,706,000	
Pay 18.9 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities.	4,276,000	117,000
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 5,982,000	\$ 117,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$30,728,000	\$1,894,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION:

Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Etc.

Formal assurances have been furnished by eight levee and drainage districts to operate and maintain all units of the project except the Kirsch Lake Canal. Assurances for Lake Chicot Pumping Plant required by PL 91-611 and PL 91-646 were accepted 16 April 1976 and a cost sharing agreement with the Chicot County Rural Development Authority was executed 28 May 1976. All lands for Lake Chicot recreation development were furnished by 30 March 1976.

The local development authority, which provided assurances that it would operate and maintain Corps constructed recreation facilities in the Tensas Basin at Lake Chicot, Arkansas, has since notified the Vicksburg District that it is unable to comply with the assurances previously furnished regarding operation and maintenance of two remaining recreation facilities, and that the two remaining facilities are not needed. The local authority has been informed that based on the fact that the two remaining facilities are not needed, all programmed construction is considered complete and payback of their cost share for construction should begin in accordance with executed assurances. The local authority has been unable to identify a source of funds to repay the debt. The matter was elevated to the Governor of Arkansas; however, since the local authority was not sanctioned by the State, the State feels no legal obligation for the payment. A litigation report has been sent to the Department of Justice, 8 October 1997. In letter dated 5 March 1998, the U.S. Attorney General granted authority to terminate collection against the Chicot County Rural Development Authority.

Red River Backwater Area

Formal assurances were received 12 February 1947 and accepted 24 April 1947 for all project features except the Sicily Island Area. Assurances of local cooperation were received on 10 February 1981 and accepted 1 April 1981 for the Sicily Island Area project. The adoption of a constitutional amendment in the general election of 1 February 1972 gave the State of Louisiana and its agencies authority to comply with the Uniform Relocations Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (PL 91-646). Supplemental assurances covering the requirements of PL 91-646 for the Larto Lake to Jonesville Area were received 9 May 1972 and accepted 25 May 1972. Supplemental assurances covering the requirements of PL 91-646 for the Tensas-Cocodrie Levee Enlargement were received 1 February 1974 and accepted 7 February 1974. Supplemental assurances covering the requirements of PL 91-646 for the Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant were received 18 August 1975 and accepted 27 August 1975. In March 1997, Larto Lake to Jonesville Levees, Below Larto Lake Area was placed in the inactive category due to lack of local interest.

Tensas River and Below Red River Areas

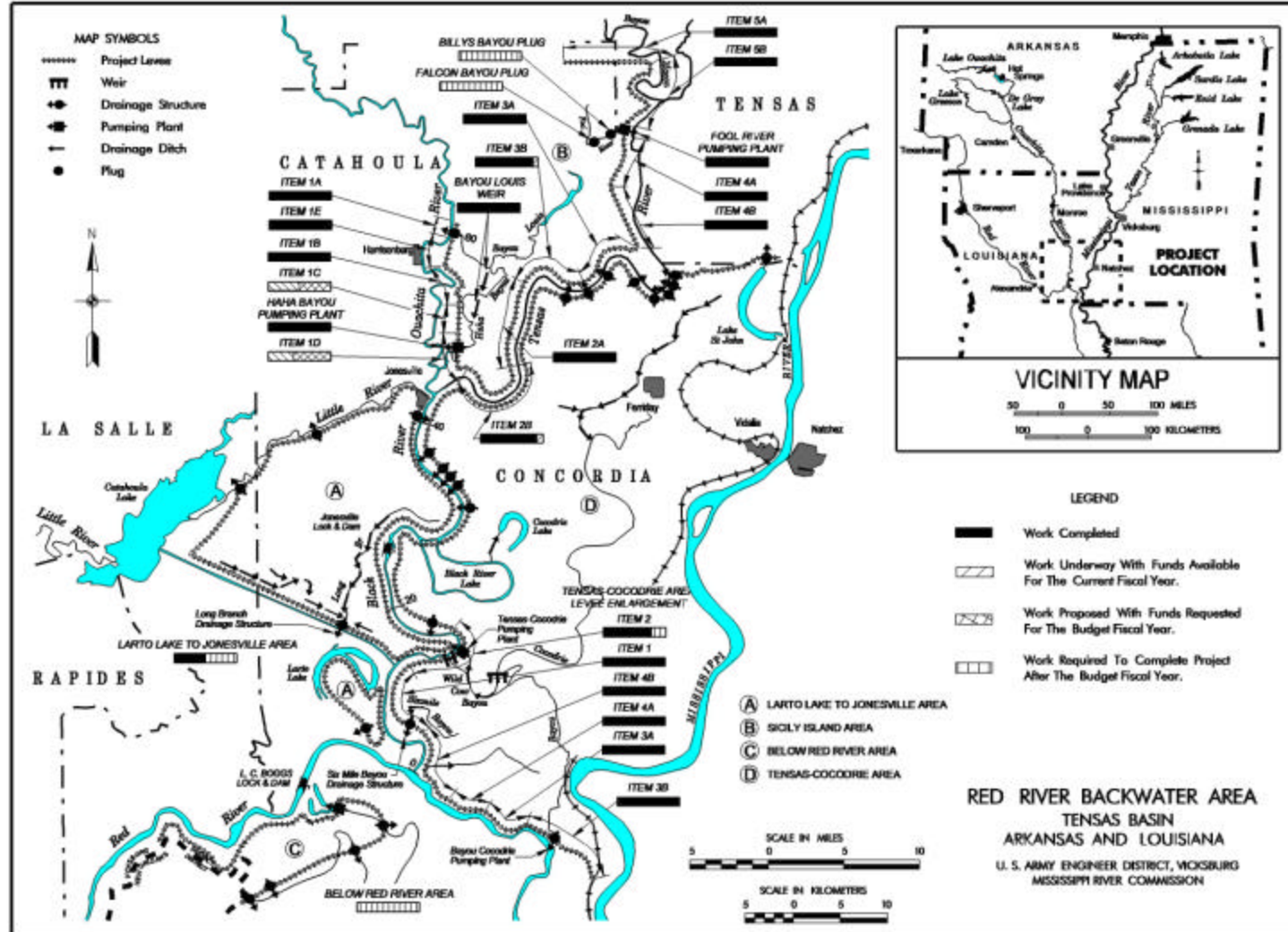
Project Cooperation Agreements for the Tensas River and Below Red River separable elements will be obtained consistent with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The local sponsor for the Tensas River and the Below Red River elements of the Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Red River, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Boeuf Levee District, respectively. The local sponsor indicated that they were unable to cost share these elements in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Therefore, the Tensas River separable element and the Below Red River separable element were placed in the inactive category.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal fully funded cost estimate of \$477,631,000 is an increase of \$885,000 from the latest estimate (\$476,746,000) presented to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 397,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	488,000
Total	\$ 885,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on Tensas River, Louisiana, on 18 May 1984; Lake Chicot Pumping Plant on 29 August 1975; and the Red River Backwater Area, Sicily Island Area, on 21 May 1982; Below Red River Area on 30 October 1981; Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant on 24 September 1976; and Tensas-Cocodrie Levee Item on 24 September 1976.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1947 on Red River Backwater Area and in FY 1948 on Boeuf and Tensas River, etc.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee, Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located near Angola, Louisiana, in West Feliciana Parish, approximately 40 miles northwest of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and borders the Louisiana State Penitentiary along the Mississippi River and State of Mississippi state line.

DESCRIPTION: The project provides for improving about 12 miles of existing levees along the Mississippi River which currently afford flood protection to the Penitentiary on the left descending bank below Old River. The existing levees are owned and maintained by the State of Louisiana and are substandard with regard to Federal specifications. The project, by improving the existing levees to Federal standards, will reduce the risk of flooding with its attendant property damage and threat to the lives of over 5,100 inmates and about 1,750 employees and residents (527 reside on penitentiary grounds). All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Acts of 1986, 1990 and 1999.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 2.7 to 1 at 7-1/8 percent

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 2.7 to 1 at 6-7/8 percent

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 1.37 at 7-5/8 percent (FY 1999)

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: The initial benefit-cost ratio was presented in the January 1982 Final Feasibility Report. The current estimate of 2.7 to 1 results from an update performed.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$19,500,000		Entire Project	72	Being Determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		6,500,000		PHYSICAL DATA		
Cash Contributions	\$5,618,000			Levees:		
Other Costs	882,000			Average Height - 15 feet		
				Length - 12.0 miles		
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$26,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000		\$10,978,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		5,500,000				
Allocation for FY 2001		3,712,000	¹			
Allocations through FY 2001		14,690,000		75		
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		3,022,000		91		
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		1,788,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002		0				

¹ Reflects \$277,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$1,500,000 reprogrammed from the project and \$11,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: Past high-water events have threatened the lives of over 5,100 maximum security inmates and about 1,750 employees and residents (527 reside on the penitentiary grounds) and physical plant valued at \$260 million. The need to evacuate during flood events causes severe disruption and serious public threat to residents throughout the state. The 1997 high-water event demonstrated that improvement of the state-constructed levee to Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries standards is imperative. During this event, serious under-seepage (which created numerous sand boils) threatened the integrity of the levee. The levee failure threat precipitated the night-time evacuation of 3,000 inmates housed in dormitories to a "tent city" on high ground within the prison. Emergency levee protection activities and support by the Louisiana National Guard, prison laborers and staff, contractors, and the Corps ultimately preserved the levee. This emergency event cost the State of Louisiana about \$2 million. Had the levee failed, the nearly 2,000 prisoners housed in cells and over 500 resident staff could have drowned. Average annual benefits, all for flood control, are \$3,496,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Continue:	
Levee Downstream of Camp C	\$2,186,000
Lands and Damages	17,000
Surveys and Layouts	60,000
Fish and Wildlife Mitigation	35,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	300,000
Supervision and Administration	424,000
Total	\$3,022,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 (PL 99-662) and 1990 (PL 101-640), the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

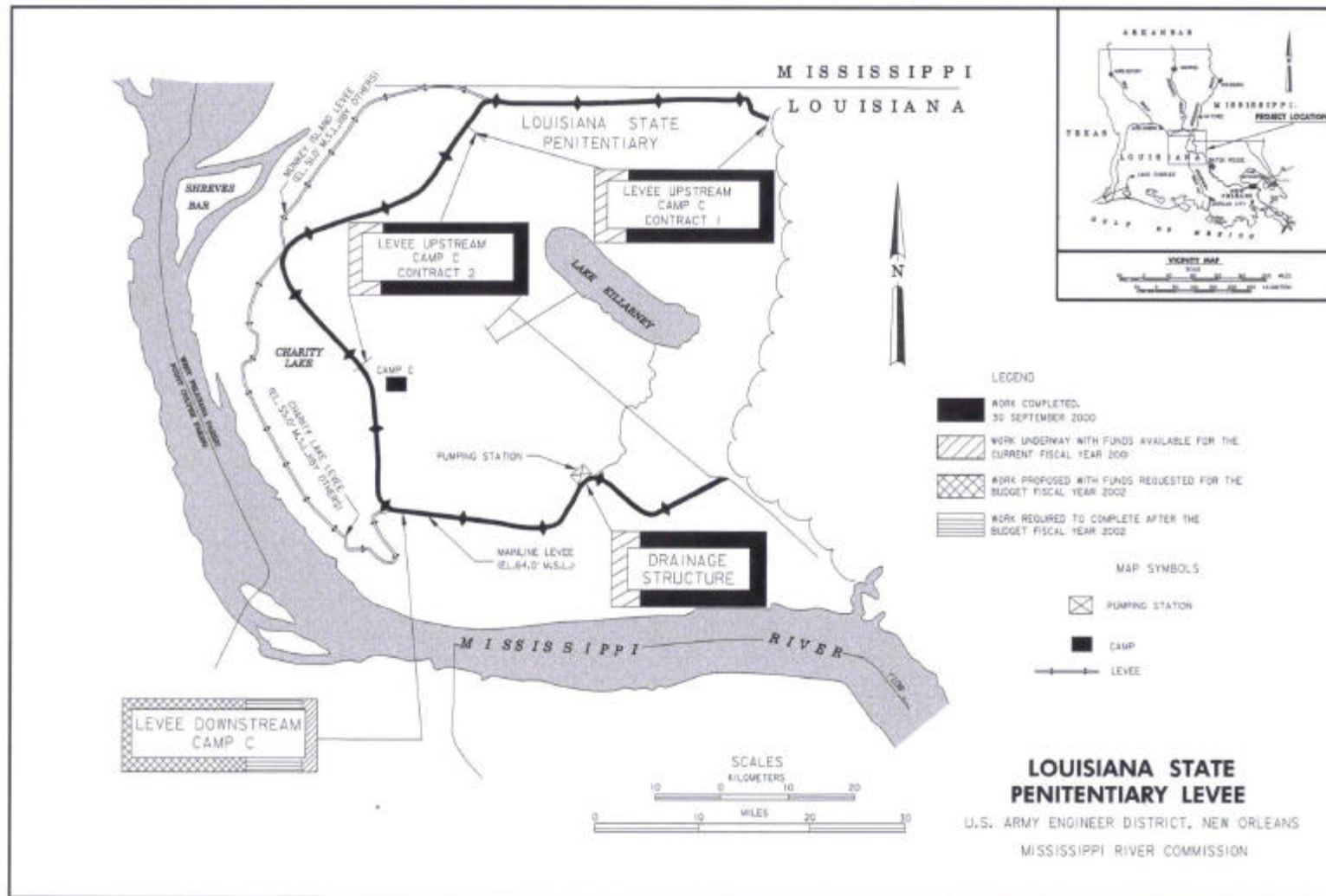
	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide without cost to the United States, all rights-of-way for levee foundations and levees.	\$ 882,000	
Maintain all flood control works after their completion, except controlling and regulating spillway structures, including special relief levees.		\$ 14,000
Pay 22 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, as determined under Section 103, of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.	5,618,000	
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 14,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Limited Reevaluation Report was approved on July 2, 1999 and formed the basis for execution of the Project Cooperation Agreement which was approved on July 30, 1999. Three construction contracts were awarded in September 1999. The local sponsor, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections has provided cash in the amount of \$3,550,000 in addition to furnishing the lands and damages necessary to support their share of the project cost.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$19,500,000 is the same as the latest estimate submitted to Congress (FY 2001).

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An Environmental Impact Statement was included in the Final Feasibility Report dated January 1982. An Environmental Assessment and three Supplemental Environmental Assessments have been prepared to disclose the potential environmental consequences of the levee project as described in the Limited Reevaluation Report and as being constructed. It was determined that the project would have no adverse impacts upon significant resources, with implementation of the mitigation feature. Findings of No Significant Impact were distributed, which completed the public disclosure of that determination.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1991 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1998. Water Resources Development Act of 1999 provides for the sponsor to receive credit for work accomplished in the project area since authorization. Documentation to support qualified creditable work has been requested from the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The estimated amount of the creditable work is \$3,000,000. After submission of the creditable amount to both Committees on Appropriations, the Project Cooperation Agreement will be revised, thus the credit will probably be issued in FY 2002.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Mississippi Delta Region, Louisiana (Salinity Control Structures) (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in the lower Mississippi River delta region in Plaquemines and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana. The Caernarvon structure is located in Plaquemines Parish on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Caernarvon, Louisiana. The Davis Pond structure is located in St. Charles Parish on the west bank just downstream of Luling, Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION: The plan of improvement originally consisted of four salinity control structures (Caernarvon, Davis Pond, Homeplace, and Bohemia) with appurtenant levees and channels, to divert freshwater from the Mississippi River into coastal bays and marshes for fish and wildlife restoration. The Caernarvon and Davis Pond salinity control structures are programmed, including post-construction environmental monitoring which will continue for four years after completion of construction of each structure. The Homeplace and Bohemia structures were deauthorized on 1 May 1997.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Act of 1965, and Water Resources Development Acts of 1974, 1986 and 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 12.9 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent (Davis Pond).

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 2.8 to 1 at 3-1/4 percent for Caernarvon, and 5.6 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent for Davis Pond.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 3.4 to 1 at 3-1/4 percent for Caernarvon (Fiscal Year 1969), and 3.0 to 1 at 8-1/8 percent for Davis Pond (Fiscal Year 1983).

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluations: Caernarvon - approved in November 1985, at 1985 price levels; and Davis Pond - approved in September 1992 at 1990 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$99,800,000				
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	33,200,000				
Cash Contribution	\$25,971,000				
Other Costs	7,229,000		Caernarvon Structure	100	February 1997
			Davis Pond Structure	90	Being Determined
			Entire Project	95	Being Determined
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$133,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$85,982,000 ¹				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	5,000,000 ²				
Allocation for FY 2001	6,738,000	93			
Allocations through FY 2001	92,720,000	94			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	1,600,000				
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	5,480,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	0				

PHYSICAL DATA

	Caernarvon	Davis Pond
Lands and Damages	2,092 acres	10,213 acres
Relocations		
Roads/Bridges	1,600 linear feet	2,920 linear feet
Railroads	2,500 linear feet	3,600 linear feet
Utilities	4,600 linear feet	7,980 linear feet
Fish & Wildlife Facilities		
Structures	5 box culverts	4 box culverts
	15 feet by 15 feet	14 feet by 14 feet
	8,000 cubic feet	10,650 cubic feet
	per second	per second

¹ Includes \$58,000 expended on Bohemia prior to 1970.

² Reflects \$252,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$2,000,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$10,000 rescinded in accordance with the Congressional Appropriations Act, 2001.

Pumping Stations	Caernarvon	Davis Pond
Channels	1.7 miles	1 pumping station, 570 cfs capacity
Levees	3.7 miles	2.2 miles
		16.9 miles

JUSTIFICATION: The project will divert freshwater from the Mississippi River to coastal bays and marshes for fish and wildlife restoration. Benefits will include restoration of former ecological conditions by controlling salinity and supplementing nutrients. The bays are important to oyster production and as breeding areas for shrimp and food fishes, while the marsh areas produce natural food for fur-bearing animals and migratory waterfowl. A total of 981,500 acres of marshes and bays will be benefitted. The diversions will take place under regulated conditions developed from monitoring the impact on the environment and the fish and wildlife. Average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Fish and Wildlife	
Caernarvon	\$ 8,706,000
Davis Pond	14,997,000
Recreation	
Caernarvon	449,000
Davis Pond	298,000
Total	\$24,450,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Davis Pond

Complete:	
Evangeline Relocation	\$ 518,000
Louisiana Power and Light Relocation	136,000
Union Pacific Railroad Relocation	221,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	625,000
Supervision and Administration	100,000
Total	\$1,600,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: Based on the cost sharing concept adopted for the Caernarvon Structure, the non-Federal sponsor will voluntarily contribute 25 percent of the first cost of the project as well as the required 25 percent of the cost of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, and replacing the project after completion.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Contribute 25 percent of the costs allocated to fish and wildlife restoration and pay 25 percent of the costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities.		
Davis Pond	\$26,700,000	\$174,800
Caernarvon	6,500,000	69,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$33,200,000	\$234,800

The non-Federal sponsor for the Caernarvon and Davis Pond Structures has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Project Cooperation Agreement for the Caernarvon Structure was signed by the State of Louisiana on 2 June 1987 and by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works on 10 June 1987. The current non-Federal cost estimate of \$6,500,000, which includes a cash contribution of \$5,468,000, is an increase of \$375,000 from the non-Federal cost estimate of \$6,125,000 noted in the Project Cooperation Agreement, which included a cash contribution of \$6,125,000. In a letter dated 26 February 1987, the non-Federal sponsor indicated that it is financially capable and willing to contribute the increased non-Federal share. Our analysis of the non-Federal sponsor's financial capability to participate in the project affirms that the sponsor has a reasonable and implementable plan for meeting its financial commitment. The State of Louisiana has provided cash contributions of \$4,818,000 through 30 September 1998 for the Caernarvon Structure. The State has also performed biological monitoring, with an estimated value of \$1,044,000. The Project Cooperation Agreement for the Davis Pond Structure was signed 17 April 1993, by the State of Louisiana and for the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorized the Corps to credit the State of Louisiana for up to \$7,500,000 in oyster relocation costs. We are currently preparing an amendment to the Davis Pond PCA to incorporate these requirements. We anticipate execution of the amendment in June 2001. The State of Louisiana plans to fund both the construction and the operations and maintenance of the project through the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Trust Fund. Our recent analysis of the non-Federal sponsor's financial capability affirms that the sponsor has a reasonable and implementable plan for meeting its financial commitment. The State of Louisiana has provided cash contributions of \$19,253,000 through 30 September 2000, for the Davis Pond Structure.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$99,800,000 is an increase of \$300,000 over the latest estimate (\$99,500,000) submitted to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 300,000
Total	\$ 300,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement for the Louisiana Coastal Area Study was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 5 April 1985. This statement is adequate for the Caernarvon and Davis Pond structures.

OTHER INFORMATION: Local interests, during the period 1954-1970, spent an estimated \$420,000 for construction and maintenance of freshwater diversion structures and channel improvements on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Bohemia and Bayou Lamoque.

Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1969 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1987.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA:

Davis Pond:		
Estimated Federal Cost		\$80,100,000
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		26,700,000
Cash Contributions	\$20,503,000	
Other Costs	6,197,000	
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$106,800,000

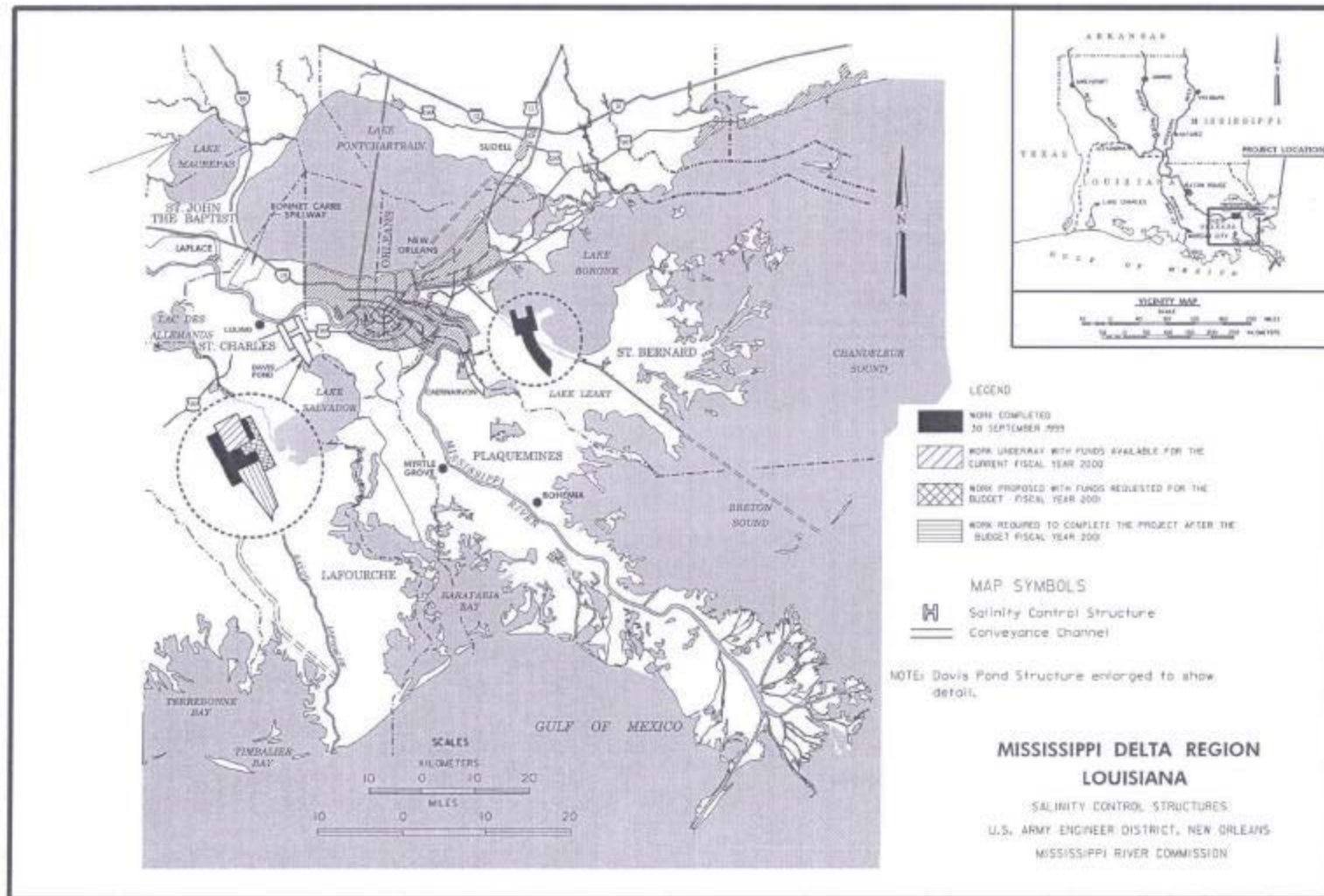
Caernarvon:		
Estimated Federal Cost		\$19,700,000
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		6,500,000
Cash Contributions	\$ 5,468,000	
Other Costs	1,032,000	
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$26,200,000

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO:

Davis Pond: 12.9 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.
Caernarvon: Not applicable because construction is complete.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO:

Davis Pond: 5.6 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.
Caernarvon: Not applicable because construction is complete.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Mississippi and Louisiana Estuarine Areas, Mississippi and Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana about 33 miles upstream of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, at the upstream end of the Bonnet Carre' spillway structure.

DESCRIPTION: The project plan consists of six-gated 18' x 18' box culverts with associated inflow and outflow channels designed to divert water from the Mississippi River into Lake Pontchartrain. A sediment trap will be located 2,300 feet downstream from the diversion structure. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Act of 1988.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 1.1 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.2 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.2 to 1 at 8-5/8 percent.

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation approved in February 1991, at 1990 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$ 71,300,000		Entire Project	7	Being Determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	26,800,000				
Cash Contribution	\$ 23,715,000				
Other Costs	3,085,000 ¹				
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$ 98,100,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000	7,940,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	100,000				
Allocation for FY 2001	95,000 ²				
Allocations through FY 2001	8,035,000	11			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	25,000	11			
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	63,240,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	0				

PHYSICAL DATA

Relocations:

U.S. Highway 61 Bridge and LA Parish Road 12

2 Railroad Bridges

2 Power lines, 9 pipelines, 1 waterline,

4 fiber optic cables

Fish and Wildlife Facilities:

6 box culverts 18 feet by 18 feet

30,000 cubic feet per second

Channels: 6.0 miles with a depth of about 30 ft

Levees: 0.4 miles

JUSTIFICATION: The productivity of fish and wildlife is being adversely affected by wetland loss. The natural processes of subsidence, compaction, erosion, and saltwater intrusion, which have been accelerated by channel dredging and levee building are major contributors to the land loss. The project area includes Lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne, Mississippi Sound and adjacent wetlands that are influenced by these water bodies. The estuaries and wetlands, which are among the most productive in the nation in terms of fish and wildlife resources, make a significant contribution to the overall economies of Louisiana and Mississippi. Historically, a large portion of Louisiana's \$500 million and Mississippi's \$68 million commercial fish and wildlife harvests have been from the project area. The contribution that the project area makes to commercial fish and wildlife harvest has declined due to increased salinities and land loss. The project would reduce saltwater intrusion and significantly increase the production of oyster, white shrimp, blue crabs, croakers and menhaden.

¹ Not creditable to the State's share of the project costs since utility relocations are the responsibility of the utility owners.

² Reflects \$5,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$200 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

About 10,500 acres of marsh and wooded swamps adjacent to Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain would be saved over the 50-year project life since the freshwater nutrients and sediments would result in a healthier marsh and reduce land loss. Oyster production is estimated to be increased by 5.7 million pounds annually in Louisiana and 1.9 million pounds annually in Mississippi. The average annual benefits, all commercial fish and wildlife enhancement, resulting from environmental restoration, are \$9,123,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Planning, Engineering and Design	\$ 25,000
Total	\$ 25,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: Based on the cost sharing concept adopted for similar projects, the non-Federal sponsor will contribute 25 percent of the first cost of the project, as well as the required 25 percent of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, and replacing the project after completion. The non-Federal costs will be shared between the states of Louisiana (20 percent) and Mississippi (5 percent), based on the estimated benefits to accrue to each state.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Pay 25 percent of the first costs allocated to fish and wildlife restoration, and pay 25 percent of the costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities.	\$26,800,000	\$246,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$26,800,000	\$246,000

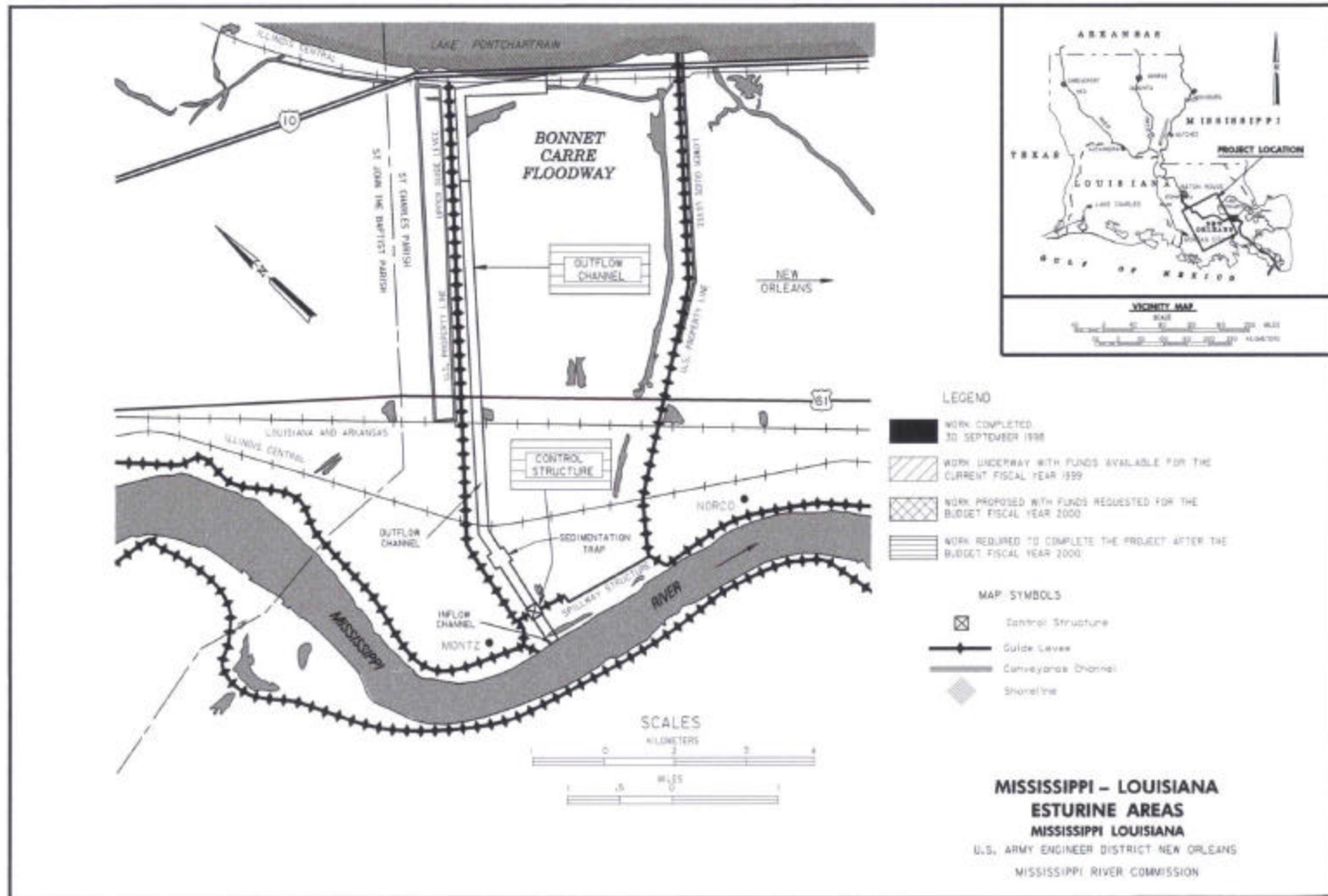
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: A two and a half year reanalysis of the project was led by the Environmental Protection Agency in response to a January 1994 letter from Representative Robert Livingston. The reanalysis involved representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Corps of Engineers, the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and two environmental groups. Despite the fact the reanalysis led to a Corps recommendation that negotiations resume on the Project Cooperation Agreement, the State of Louisiana withdrew its support of the project in July 1996. The State of Mississippi continues to support the project. In the House Conference Report 104-782, the Conference Committee directed the Corps of Engineers to submit a report on the project status to Congress, and to provide its assessment of whether the project, as currently formulated, would achieve its goals. This report was submitted to Congress on 5 May 1997. Based on the findings of all the various studies to date, the Corps of Engineers has determined that the project, as authorized, would achieve its objectives in a timely and cost effective manner.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$71,300,000 is a decrease of \$3,300,000 from the latest estimate (\$74,600,000) presented to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). This change includes the following item.

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	- \$3,300,000
Total	- \$3,300,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 27 April 1985. The Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on 11 July 1996.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1985, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1990.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Yazoo Basin, Mississippi (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Mississippi and extends generally from Memphis, Tennessee, southward to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and from the escarpment at Greenwood, westward to the Mississippi River. The counties included are DeSoto, Tunica, Tate, Coahoma, Quitman, Panola, Bolivar, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Leflore, Grenada, Carroll, Washington, Humphrey, Holmes, Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, and Warren.

DESCRIPTION: The project provides for protection against headwater floods of streams in the basin; against backwater floods of the Mississippi; and for major drainage in the delta area. The Yazoo Basin can be readily divided into three major flood control components (the Yazoo Headwater, the Yazoo Backwater, and the Big Sunflower River, etc., including Steele Bayou), the Streambank Erosion Control Evaluation and Demonstration Program, which has been completed, and the Demonstration Erosion Control Program. All of the work in the project is programmed except for remaining recreation facilities at Grenada Lake pending development of cost sharing agreements with local interests for construction and non-Federal operation and maintenance consistent with projects for which recreation facilities are being constructed under the provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72), as amended; remaining work on Rocky Bayou pending a decision to continue construction in accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Acts of 1936, 1937, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1962, 1965, and the Water Resources Development Acts of 1974, 1986, and 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 3.3 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 4.5 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 2.1 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent (FY 1967).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits and costs for the Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant are from the latest evaluation approved in July 1983 at 1974 price levels. Benefits for the remaining features of the Yazoo Basin project are based on "Upper Steele Bayou Project Reformulation Study," December 1992; and "Upper Yazoo Projects Reformulation Study," December 1993. Costs are based on October 1996 costs deflated to 1974 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULED
Estimated Federal Cost		\$1,821,029,000	Yazoo City	100	---
Programmed Construction	\$1,802,362,000		Belzoni	100	---
Unprogrammed Construction	18,667,000		Will M. Whittington		
			Auxiliary Channel	99	Indefinite
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		\$ 5,582,000	Sardis Lake	100	---
Programmed Construction	\$888,000		Arkabutla Lake	100	---
Cash Contributions	\$ 804,000		Enid Lake	100	---
Other Costs	84,000		Grenada Lake	98	Indefinite
			Greenwood	100	---
Estimated Non-Federal Cost			Streambank Erosion		
Unprogrammed Construction	\$4,694,000		Control Evaluation		
Cash Contributions	\$ 1,583,000		and Demonstration	100	---
Other Costs	3,111,000		Upper Yazoo Projects	35	Being determined
			Main Stem	73	Being determined
			Tributaries	62	Being determined
Total Estimated Programmed			All Work Except Ascalmore-		
Construction Cost		\$1,803,250,000	Tippo and Opossum Bayous	62	Being determined
Total Estimated Unprogrammed			Ascalmore-Tippo and		
Construction Cost		23,361,000	Opossum Bayous	71	Being determined
Total Estimated Project Cost		1,826,611,000	Demonstration Erosion Control	99	Being determined
			Big Sunflower River, Etc.,		
			Including Steele Bayou	90	Being determined

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)	ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULED
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$938,030,000	Yazoo Backwater	23	Being Determined
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	34,200,000	Yazoo Backwater Including		
Allocation for FY 2001	31,405,000 ^{1/}	Muddy Bayou Control Structure	51	Being Determined
Allocations Thru FY 2001	969,435,000 53	Rocky Bayou Separable Element	27	Indefinite
		Backwater Pumping Plant		
Allocations Requested for FY 2002	\$ 8,550,000 54	Separable Element	5	Indefinite
Programmed Balance to Complete		Yazoo Backwater Mitigation		
After FY 2002	824,377,000	Separable Element	100	30 Sep 2001
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete	18,667,000	Reformulation Study	60	Being Determined
After FY 2002		Entire Project	65	Being Determined

PHYSICAL DATA

Yazoo City:

Lands and Damages: 361 acres
 Relocations: 1.1 miles roads
 Levees: 4.1 miles
 Channels: 1.6 miles
 Pumping Plant: One 540 cubic feet per second (cfs)

Belzoni:

Lands and Damages: 3.3 acres
 Levees: 0.6-mile levee and 0.5-mile floodwall

Will M. Whittington Auxiliary Channel:

Lands and Damages: 11,996 acres
 Relocations:
 Roads: 3.0 miles and 12 bridges
 Railroads: 0.4 mile and 1 bridge
 Fish and Wildlife Facilities:
 1 water control structure
 Channels: 30.8 miles
 Levees: 61.3 miles

^{1/} Reflects \$1,725,000 reduction for savings and slippage, \$1,000,000 reprogrammed from the project, and \$70,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

Sardis Lake:

Lands and Damages: 98,584 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 3.2 miles and 1 bridge

Railroads: 3.2 miles and 1 bridge

Reservoir: 58,500-acre pool area

Dam: Earthfill, 15,300 feet long; 97 feet
average height

Roads, Railroads, and Bridges: 7.6 miles roads
and 8 bridges

Recreation Facilities: 19 sites

Buildings: 4

Arkabutla Lake:

Lands and Damages: 52,629 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 5.5 miles and 5 bridges

Railroads: 5.8 miles and 2 bridges

Reservoir: 33,400-acre pool area

Dam: Earthfill, 11,500 feet long; 67 feet
average height

Roads: 4 miles

Channel and Canals: 1.5 miles

Recreation Facilities: 11 sites

Buildings: 4

Enid Lake:

Lands and Damages: 43,870 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 19.1 miles and 9 bridges

Reservoir: 28,000-acre pool area

Dam: Earthfill, 8,400 feet long; 85 feet
average height

Roads: 1 mile

Recreation Facilities: 10 sites

Buildings: 4

Grenada Lake:

Lands and Damages: 90,356 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 83.2 miles and 47 bridges

Railroads: 21.6 miles and 21 bridges

Cemetery: 1

Reservoir: 64,600-acre pool area

Dam: Earthfill, 13,900 feet long; 80 feet
average height

Roads: 4.5 miles and 1 bridge

Recreation Facilities: 20 sites

Buildings: 4

Greenwood:

Lands and Damages: 1,435 acres
Relocations:
Roads: 0.5 mile and 4 bridges
Bank Stabilization: 0.8 mile
Channels: Big Sand Creek Diversion (2.9 miles)
Levees and Floodwalls: 28.4 miles, height
4-6 feet
Pumping Plants: Storm Water: 3-capacity 67, 89,
and 675 cfs

Upper Yazoo Projects:

Lands and Damages: 24,171 acres
Relocations:
Roads: 8.0 miles and 1 bridge
Utilities:
16 pipelines
20 power lines
9 telephone lines
Channels: 2 cutoffs, 197.4 miles; bottom width of
75 feet to 150 feet
Levees: 26.6 miles levees and 0.2-mile floodwall,
average height 3.5 feet
Flood Control and Diversion Structure: One control
structure with three 32-foot-wide gate bays,
66 water control structures, and
2 sedimentation structures
Bank Stabilization: 6.8 miles

Main Stem:

Lands and Damages: 16,560 acres
Relocations:
Roads: 28.9 miles and 10 bridges
Railroads: 1.2 miles
Channels: 43 cutoffs, 251 miles channel
clearing and 21 miles channel
enlargement (total miles 288.3)
Levees: 156.1 miles; variable height, 3 to
28 feet
Bank Stabilization: 1.8 miles

Tributaries:

All Work Except Ascalmore-Tippo and Opossum
Bayous
Lands and Damages: 40,177 acres
Relocations:
Roads: 7.3 miles and 57 bridges
Railroads: 2.2 miles and 6 bridges
Channels: 442.6 miles
Levees: 147.8 miles, variable height, 3 to
25 feet
Pumping Plant: 1 storm water (McKinney
Bayou) 250 cfs
second; 3 Pelucia Creek
Pumping Plants, 75, 15, and
10 cfs
Bank Stabilization: 8.2 miles
9 Grade Control Structures

Ascalmore-Tippo and Opossum Bayous:

Lands and Damages: 2,601 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 11 bridges

Railroads: 1 bridge

Channels: 50.6 miles

Levees: 12.6 miles; average height 7 feet

Demonstration Erosion Control:

Abiaca Creek Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 1.0 miles

Levees 9.5 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 3

Minor Grade Control Structures 9

Batupan Bogue Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 15.5 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 29

Minor Grade Control Structures 42

Black Creek Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 28.4 miles

Levees 1.5 miles

Floodwater Retarding Structures 2

Major Grade Control Structures 9

Minor Grade Control Structures 130

Burney Branch Watershed:

Channel Improvement 0.3 mile

Cane-Mussacuna Watershed:

Minor Grade Control Structures 11

Major Grade Control Structures 4

Bank Stabilization 0.8 mile

Demonstration Erosion Control:

Coldwater River Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 9.7 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 26

Minor Grade Control Structures 204

Hickahala-Senatobia Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 2.8 miles

Channel Improvement 13.9 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 28

Minor Grade Control Structures 73

Hotophia Creek Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 4.0 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 9

Minor Grade Control Structures 20

Hurricane-Wolf Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 3.2 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 3

Minor Grade Control Structures 37

Long Creek Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 7.2 miles

Major Grade Control Structures 8

Minor Grade Control Structures 11

Otocalofa Creek Watershed:

Bank Stabilization 7.5 miles

Channel Improvement 0.8 mile

Major Grade Control Structures 3

Minor Grade Control Structures 17

Channel Improvement 0.8 mile

Pelucia Creek Watershed:

Major Grade Control Structures 1

Bank Stabilization 1.4 miles

Yalobusha Watershed:

Technical Work Plan under Preparation

Major Grade Control Structures 5

Minor Grade Control Structures 40

Big Sunflower River, Etc., Including Steele Bayou:
Lands and Damages: 34,974 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 2.0 miles and 68 bridges

Railroads: 1 bridge

Fish and Wildlife Facilities: 9 water control
structures

Channels: (miles)

Big Sunflower River 216

Quiver River 81

Steele Bayou 100

Deer Creek 7

Bogue Phalia 95

Little Sunflower River 28

Hushpuckena River 28

Tributaries 172

Gin and Muddy Bayous 12.3

Total 739.3

1 channel weir

Levees: 9.0 miles, average height 7 feet;

4 gated culverts and 4 fixed crest
spillways

Bank Stabilization: 1.0 mile

Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant:

Lands and Damages: 378 acres project lands

Relocations:

Roads: 1.0 mile and 1 bridge

Channels: 1.9 miles

Levees: 0.5 miles, variable height 7 to
30 feet

Pumping Plant: One 10,000 cfs

Yazoo Backwater Including Muddy Bayou Control Structure:

Lands and Damages: 30,203 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 24.3 miles and 2 bridges

Railroads: 0.8 mile and 1 bridge

Fish and Wildlife Facilities:

2 Water Control Structures

7 Greentree Reservoirs

5 Slough Control Areas

4 Pumping Stations

Channels: 38.9 miles, average depth, 25 feet

Levees: 78.5 miles levees, variable height, 5 to
30 feet; 5 floodgates, openings vary in
size from 72 square feet to 2,700 square
feet

Yazoo Backwater Including Muddy Bayou Control
Structure:

Recreation Facilities: 2 boat-launching ramps

Floodway Control and Diversion Structures:

Muddy Bayou Control Structure (opening size
480 square feet)

Rocky Bayou Area:

Lands and Damages: 1,140 acres

Relocations:

Roads: 7.0 miles

Levees: 19.0 miles

Yazoo Backwater, Fish and Wildlife Mitigation:

Lands and Damages: 8,807 acres

Streambank Erosion Control Evaluation
and Demonstration:

Bank Stabilization: 65.0 miles

JUSTIFICATION: The Yazoo Headwater feature will protect 1,209,000 acres against overflow, substantially benefit 303,000 acres and protect Greenwood, Belzoni, Yazoo City and numerous smaller communities. Channel improvement work on the Big Sunflower River and its tributaries will protect 195,000 acres against the design flood and an additional 395,000 acres will be benefited because of improved drainage conditions. Also, approximately 368,000 acres in the Yazoo Backwater Area will be protected against all but the larger floods and substantial benefits will accrue to an additional 224,000 acres from improved drainage. Had there been no protection in 1958, the floods of April-June and September would have caused damages amounting to \$22,821,000. Should these floods recur under present conditions, but with the flood control works assumed complete, damages amounting to \$181,779,000 would be prevented. In addition, the four Yazoo Basin lakes are being used extensively for recreation. Visitor-day attendance increased from 2,857,000 in calendar year 1958 to 12,002,000 visitor days in FY 1996. Average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$113,791,000
Fish and Wildlife	7,142,000
Recreation	18,557,000
Area Redevelopment	1,234,000
Bank Stabilization Works	1,478,000
Total	\$142,202,000

In recent years, considerable opposition developed to the Upper Yazoo Basin projects based on environmental concerns and concerns of landowners regarding land takings. To respond to these concerns and because the project plans were developed in the 1960's, a decision was made in December 1988 to reanalyze the remaining unconstructed portions of the project in accordance with the current Principles and Guidelines for planning water resources. This is necessary to determine the current advisability of the remaining work with respect to environmental effects and economic justification. Concurrently, former Governor Ray Mabus formed an Advisory Committee to advise him on how the controversial issues might be resolved. As a result of these two actions, the Corps has undertaken a reformulation study of the remaining unconstructed features of the Yazoo Basin project. This study will identify alternative plans for achieving greater levels of environmental and urban flood protection. Funds were provided in FY 1991 to continue the study. The purpose of the study is to reformulate the project in accordance with the Principles and Guidelines. The study assumes all features scheduled to be placed under contract in FY 1990 were in place. The study will be completed in phases, and interim reports were prepared beginning in FY 1992.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Upper Yazoo Projects:		
Continue:		
Lands and Damages		\$ 1,475,000
Channel Item 4B		2,500,000
Reforestation Phase II, Sky Lake		100,000
Planning, Engineering and Design		1,500,000
Supervision and Administration		1,225,000
Subtotal		6,800,000
Main Stem:		
Planning, Engineering and Design		25,000
Subtotal		25,000

Tributaries:

Planning, Engineering and Design	\$ 200,000
Subtotal	200,000

Big Sunflower, Etc., Including Steele Bayou:

Continue:

Lands and Damages	59,000
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Complete:

Item 66A/B Swan Lake Phase V	500,000
Reforestation Phase II	91,000

Planning, Engineering and Design	300,000
Supervision and Administration	50,000

Subtotal	1,000,000
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Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant:

Planning, Engineering and Design	500,000
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Subtotal	500,000
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Reformulation Study:

Reformulation Studies	25,000
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Subtotal	25,000
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TOTAL	\$ 8,550,000
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NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the initial authorization and subsequent authorized modifications of the Yazoo Basin project including the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below.

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Will M. Whittington: Pay 25 percent of the first costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement and pay 25 percent of the costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities.	\$ 217,000	\$74,000
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 217,000	\$74,000
Big Sunflower River, Etc., Including Steele Bayou: Provide 25 percent of lands allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement.	\$ 43,000	
Pay 25 percent of the first costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement and pay 25 percent of the costs of operation, maintenance, and maintain and operate fish and wildlife facilities and perform minor maintenance on the project.	\$ 450,000	\$46,185
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 30,000	
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 523,000	\$46,185

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Main Stem:		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 11,000	
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 11,000	
Yazoo Backwater Including Muddy Bayou Control Structures:		
Pay 25 percent of the first costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement and pay 25 percent of the costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities.	\$ 137,000	\$ 29,092
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 137,000	\$ 29,092
Rocky Bayou:		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 1,411,000	
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary for the construction of the project.	\$ 1,700,000	
Pay 8.4 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities.	\$ 1,583,000	\$ 37,404
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$ 4,694,000	\$ 37,404
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 5,582,000	\$1,186,681

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION:

Flood Control:

Local cooperation is not required for the Yazoo Headwater Unit.

Assurances to operate the Big Sunflower River Unit and perform minor maintenance have been accepted from the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District and the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners. Formal assurances for work in the Steele Bayou Basin were accepted 8 June 1972 without the requirement that local interests "construct or have constructed by others, the necessary associated interior drainage works."

For the Yazoo Backwater unit, assurances of local cooperation have been accepted from the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners and the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District. Supplemental assurances covering the requirements of local cooperation as provided for in the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970" (PL 91-646), were accepted 7 August 1972. The Board of Levee Commissioners for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, non-Federal sponsor for the Rocky Bayou, and the Board of Levee Commissioners for the Mississippi Levee District, non-Federal sponsor for the Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant, have been notified of the cost-sharing requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The Board of Commissioners for the Mississippi Levee District indicated by letter dated 3 November 1988 they cannot agree to any form of cost sharing for the Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant. However, they later agreed to pay up to 5 percent toward the remaining construction cost and operating cost as per 16 July 1990 letter from Senator Thad Cochran to Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Section 202a(2), contained language (physical construction defined) which relieved the local sponsor from cost sharing the pumping plant based on redefinition of when physical construction began. Under the 1996 provision, the cost for constructing a pumping plant would be 100 percent Federal.

Recreation:

The State of Mississippi, which provided formal assurances in 1967 that it would operate and maintain Corps constructed recreation facilities at the Yazoo Basin lakes, notified the Vicksburg District in the early 1980's that it was unable to fully comply with the assurances and to continue the operation and maintenance function for some of the sites. Under the terms of an escape clause in the leases, the state was allowed to withdraw its operation and maintenance support at some sites.

Fish and Wildlife:

Local cooperation agreements will be obtained when planning is more advanced.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current cost estimate of \$1,821,029,000 is an increase of \$21,042,000 from the latest estimate (\$1,799,987,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

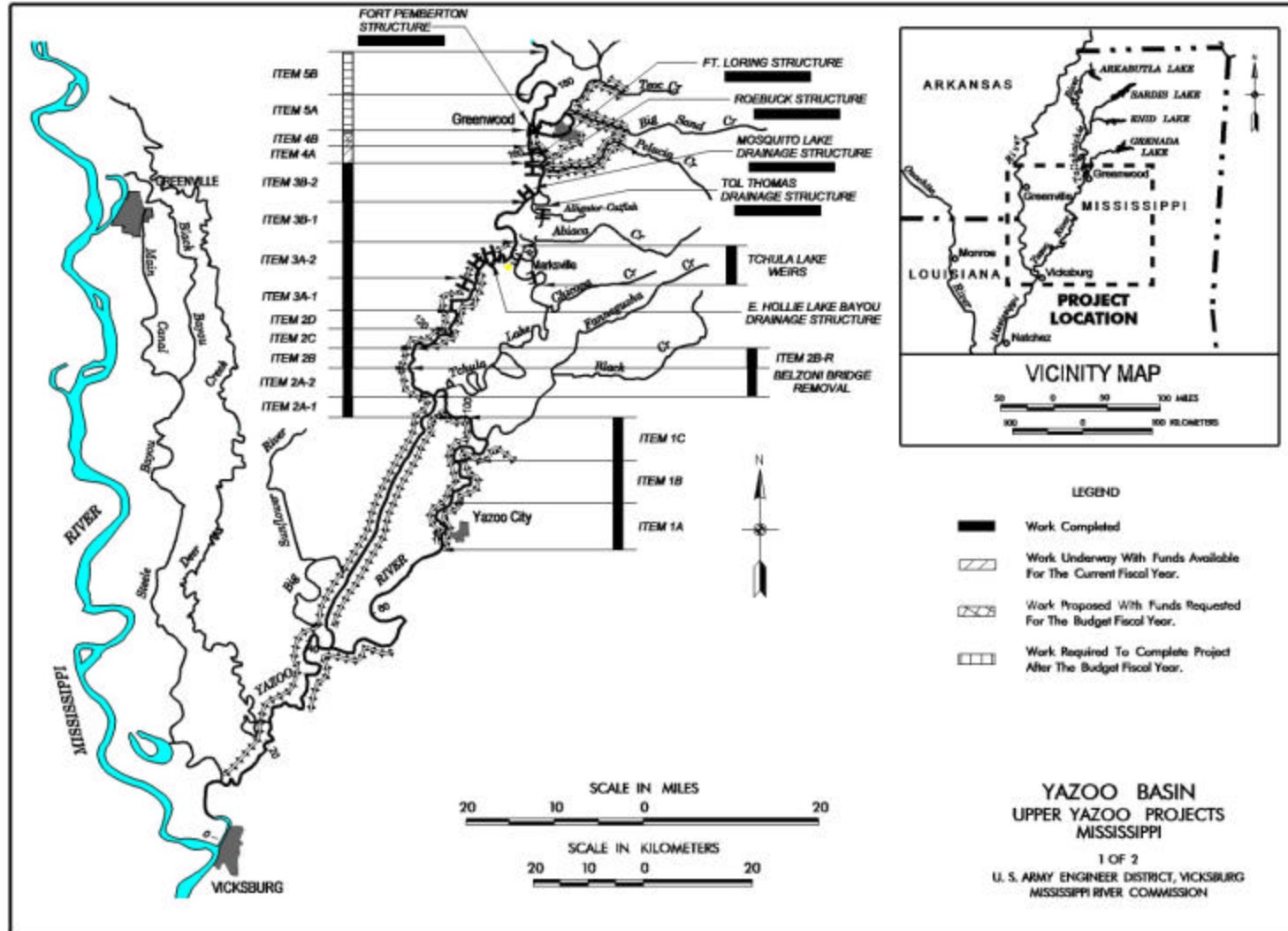
Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 17,537,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate Features	3,505,000
Total	\$21,042,000

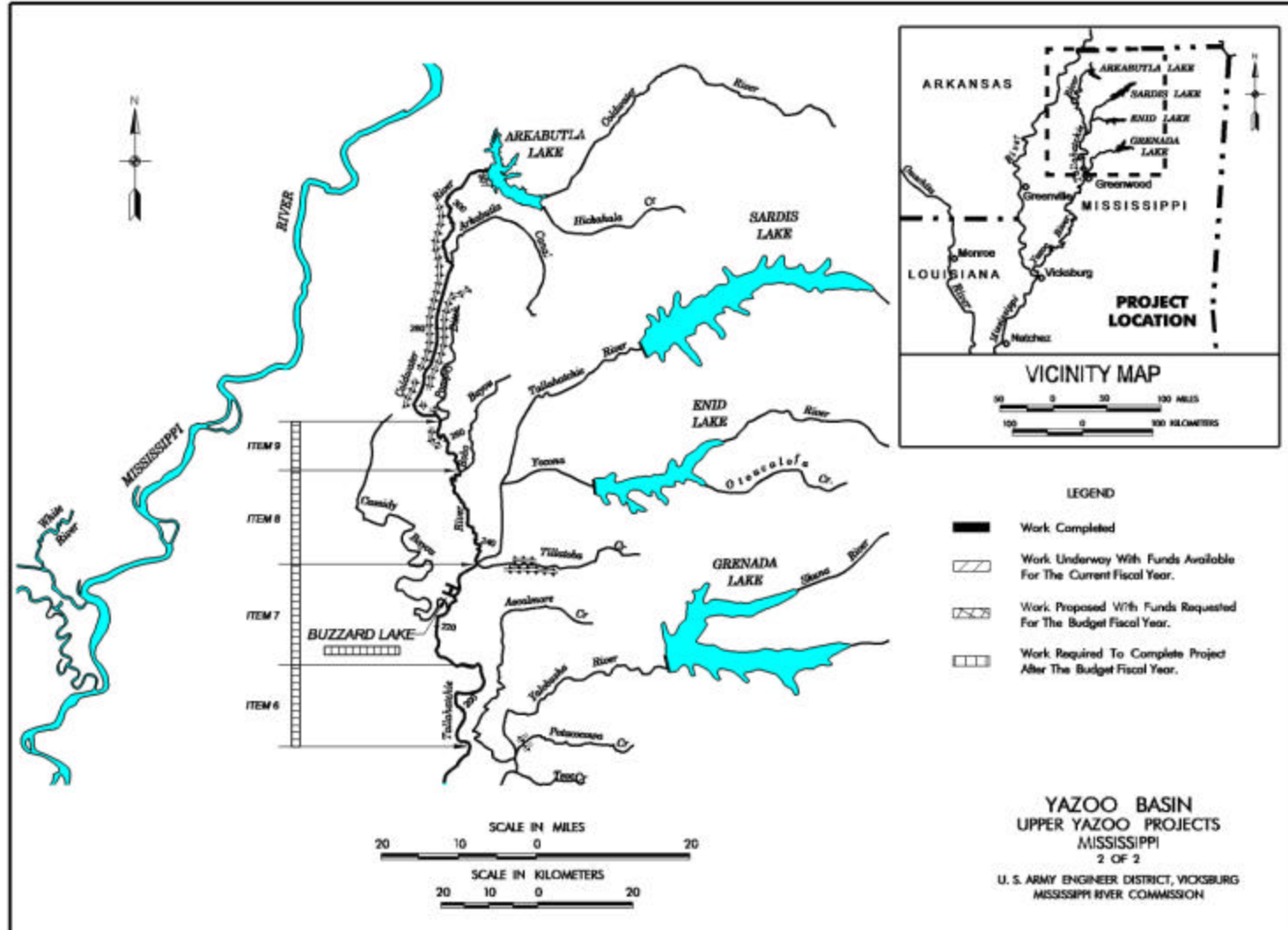
STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: Final Environmental Impact Statements have been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality or with the Environmental Protection Agency as follows:

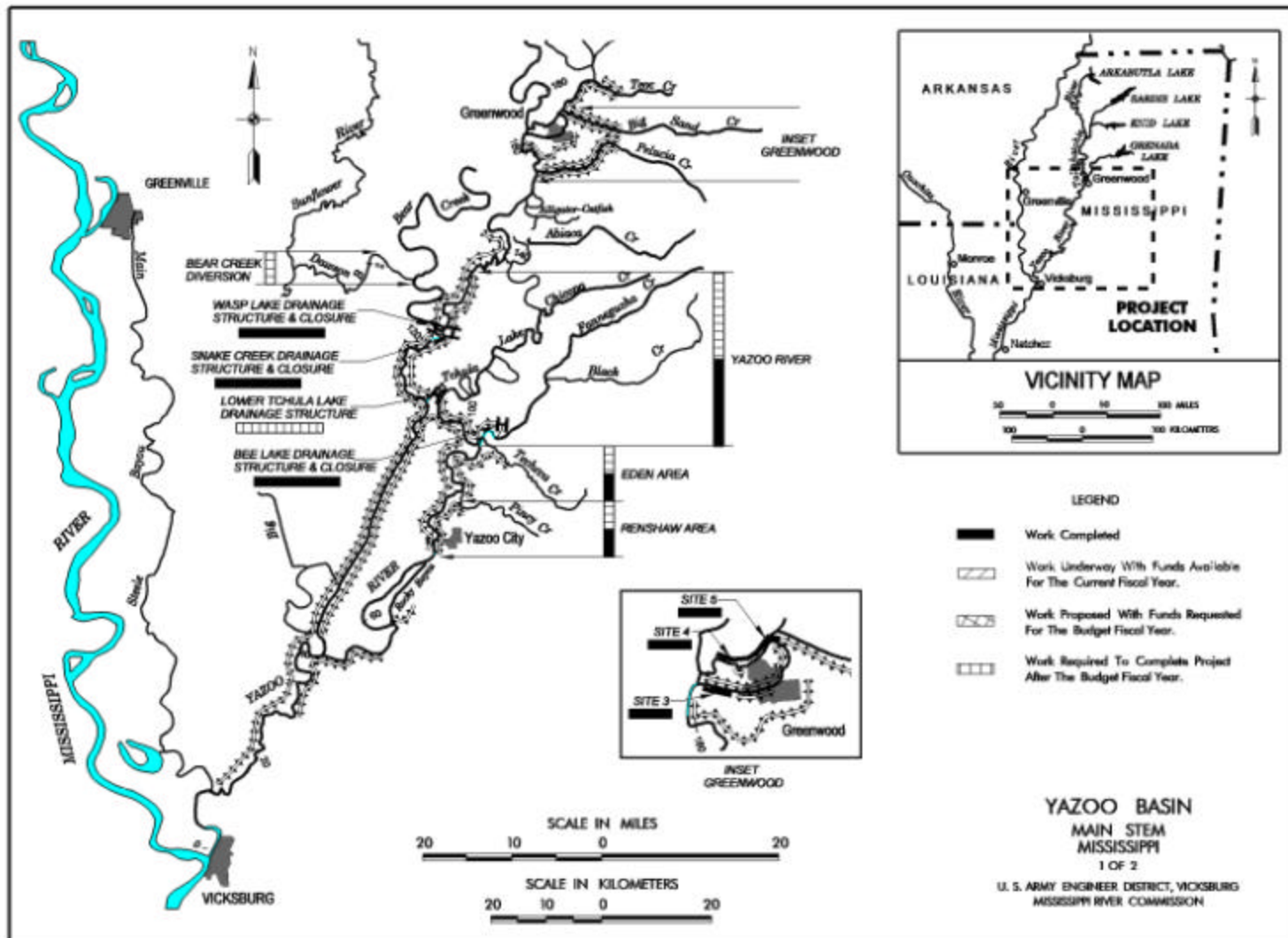
Project Unit	Date
Upper Yazoo Project	16 January 1976
Main Stem	16 January 1976
Tributaries (Except Ascalmore-Tippo and Opossum Bayou)	16 January 1976
Ascalmore-Tippo and Opossum Bayou	6 June 1975
Demonstration Erosion Control	^{1/}
Big Sunflower	16 January 1976
Yazoo Backwater	16 January 1976

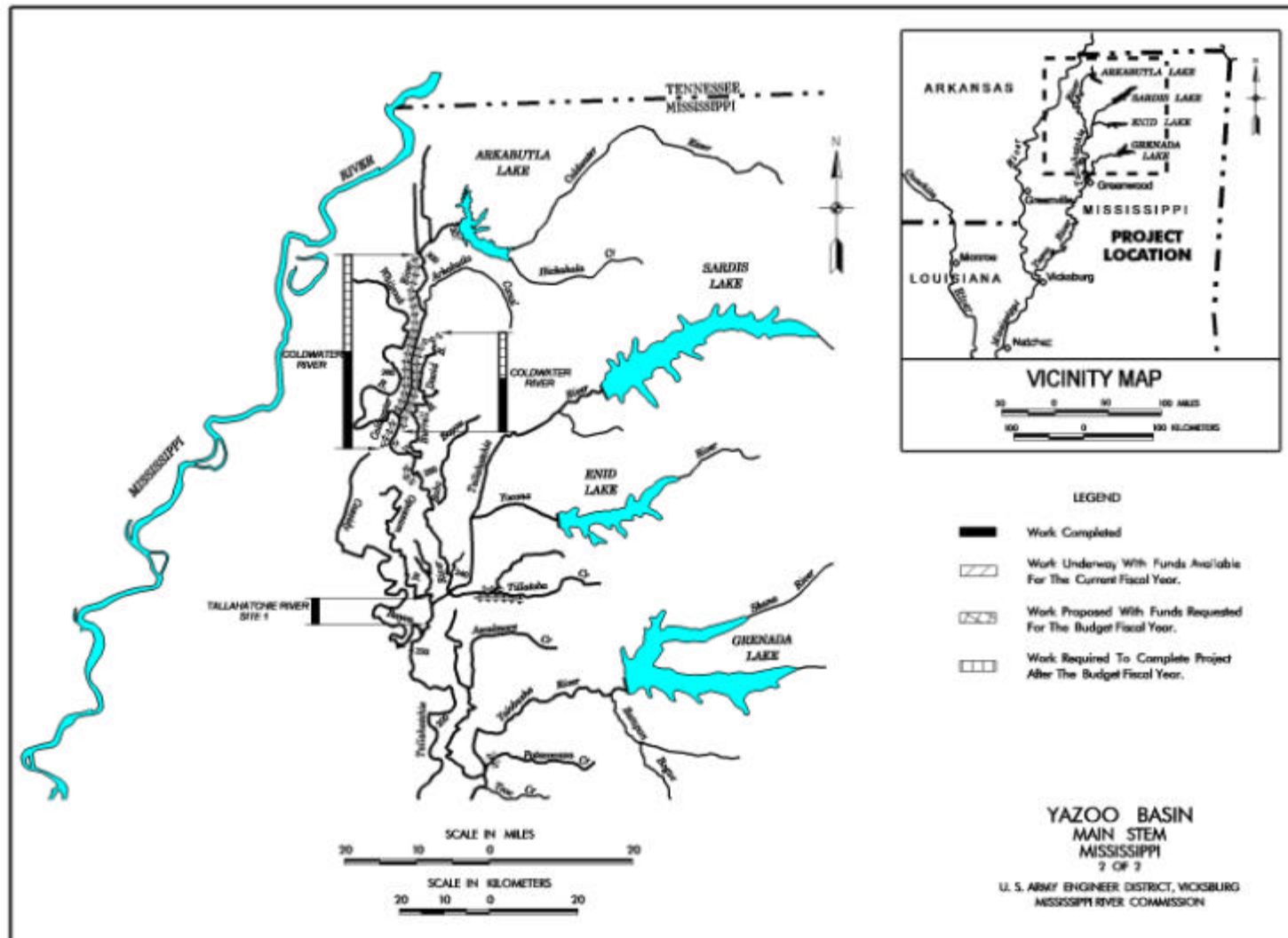
OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1936. The completion date for the Demonstration Erosion Control unit is being determined.

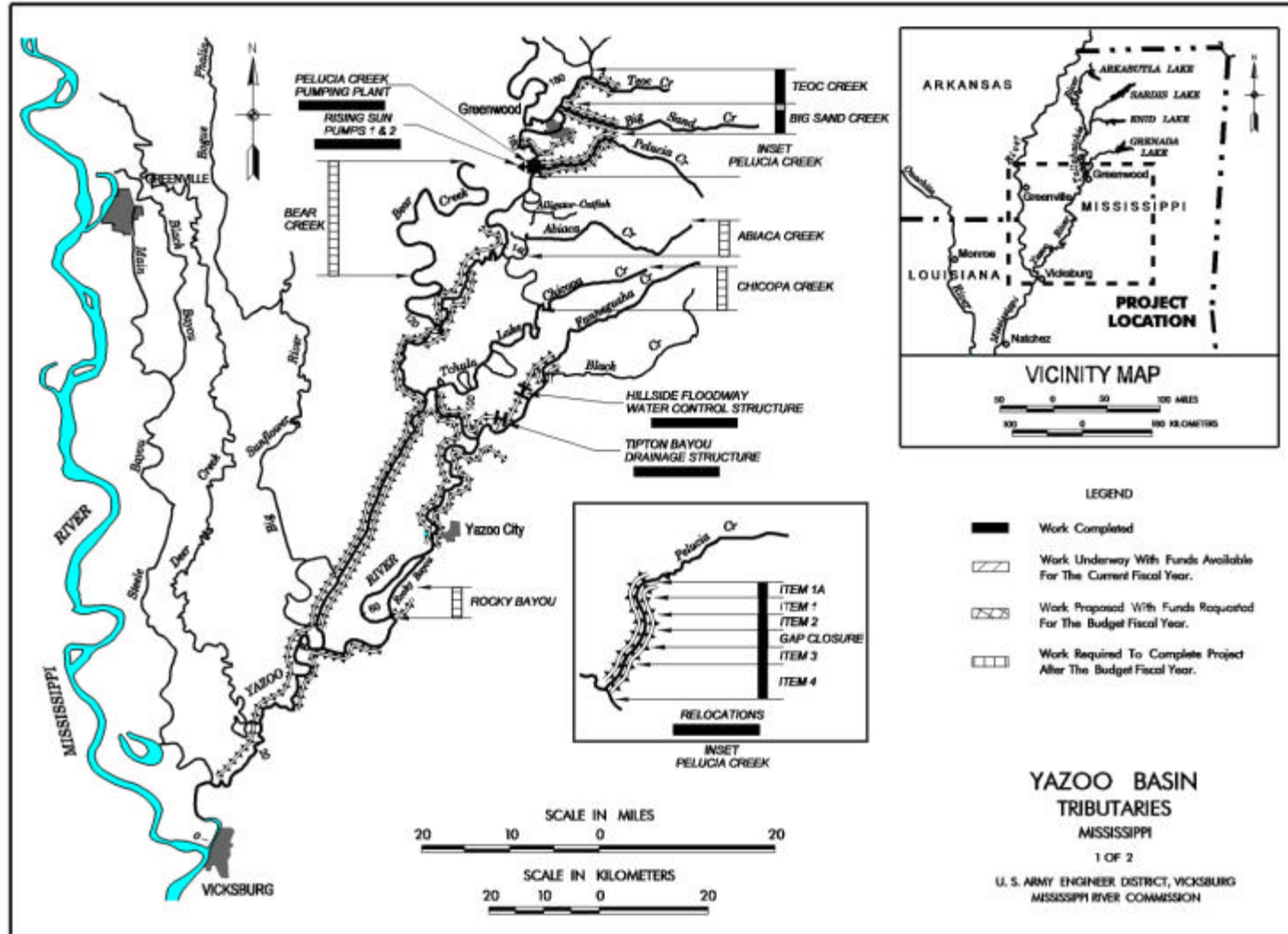
^{1/} The appropriate National Environmental Policy Act documentation will include preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement if environmental impacts are determined to be significant.

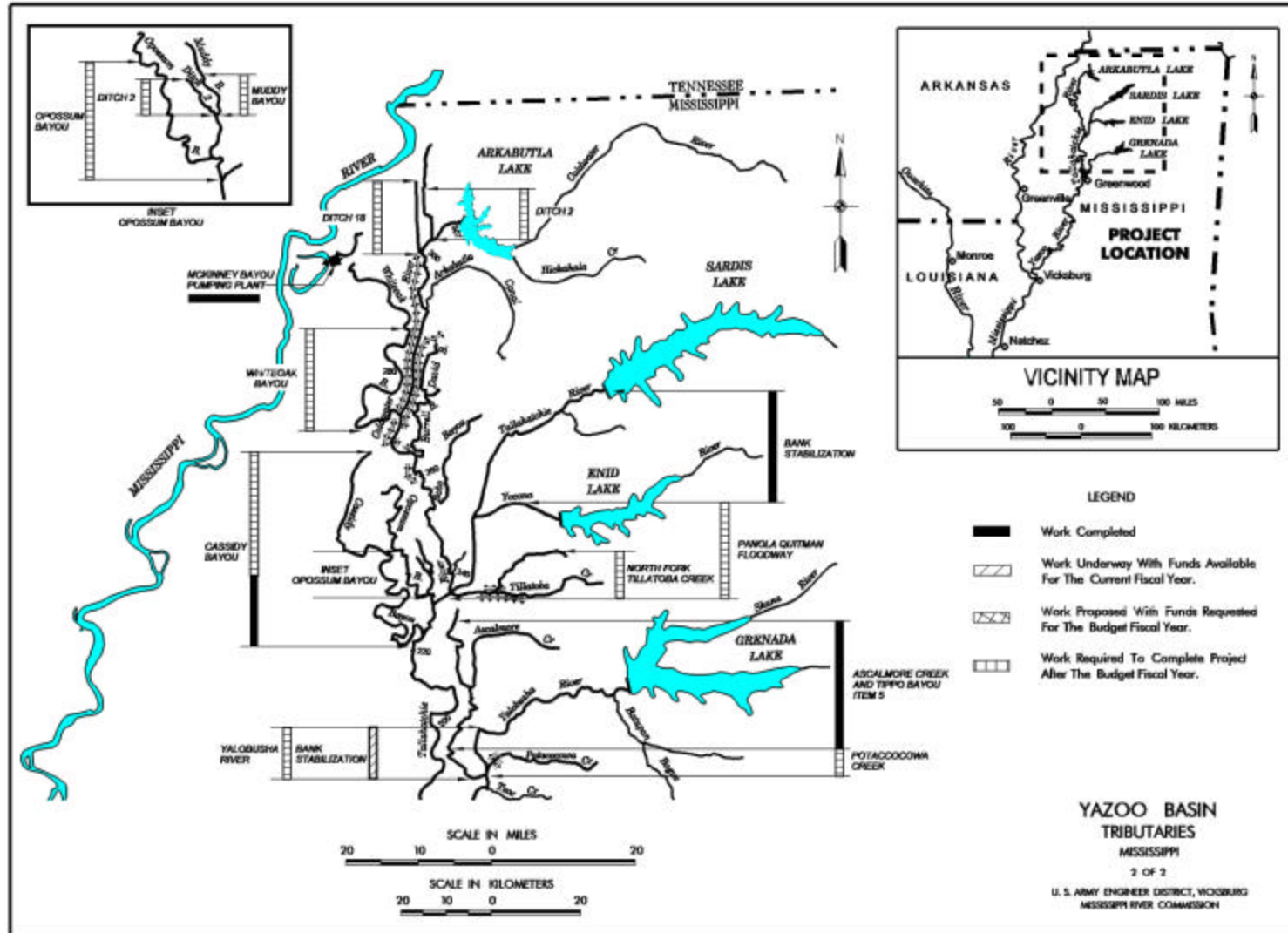


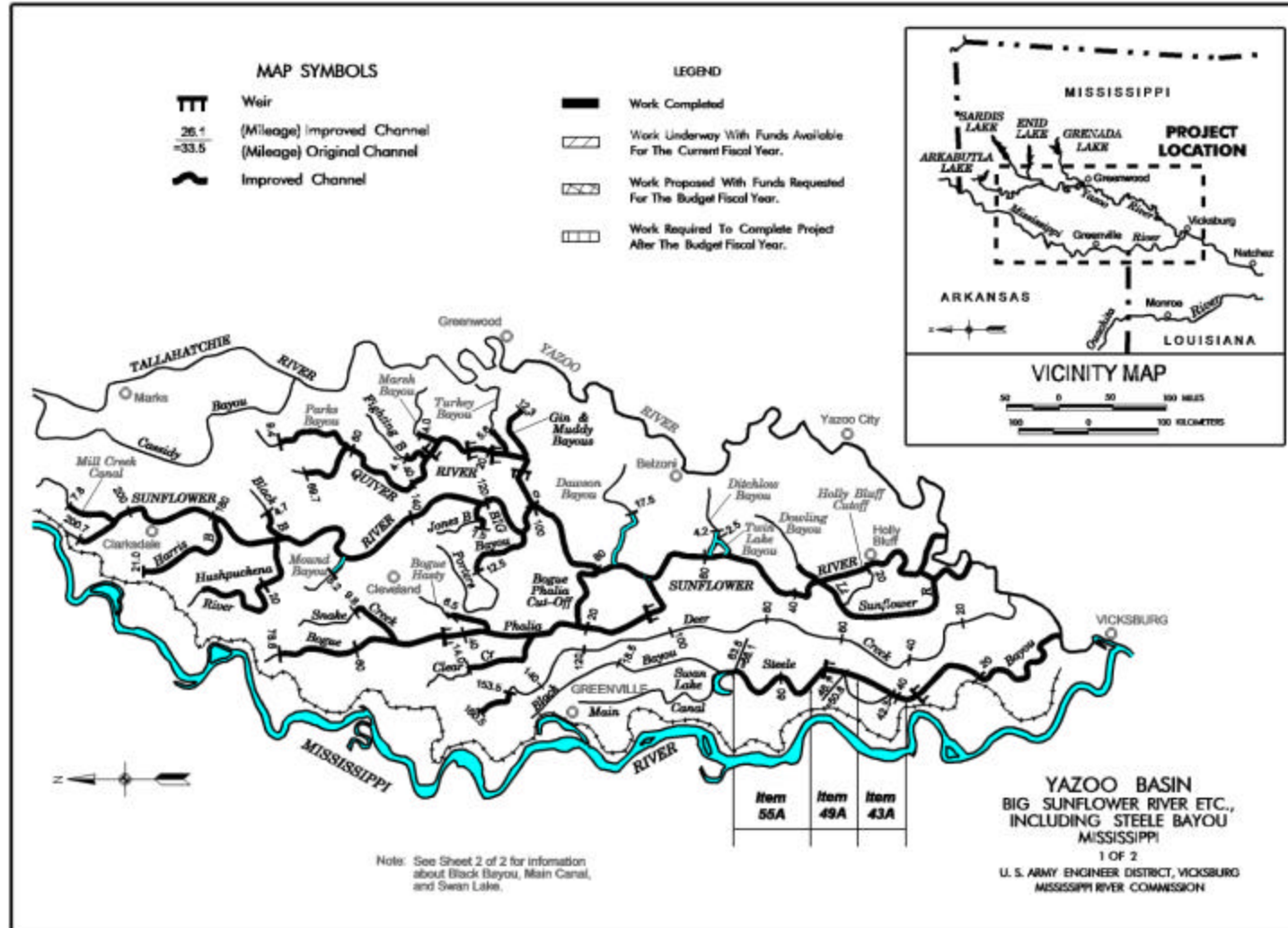


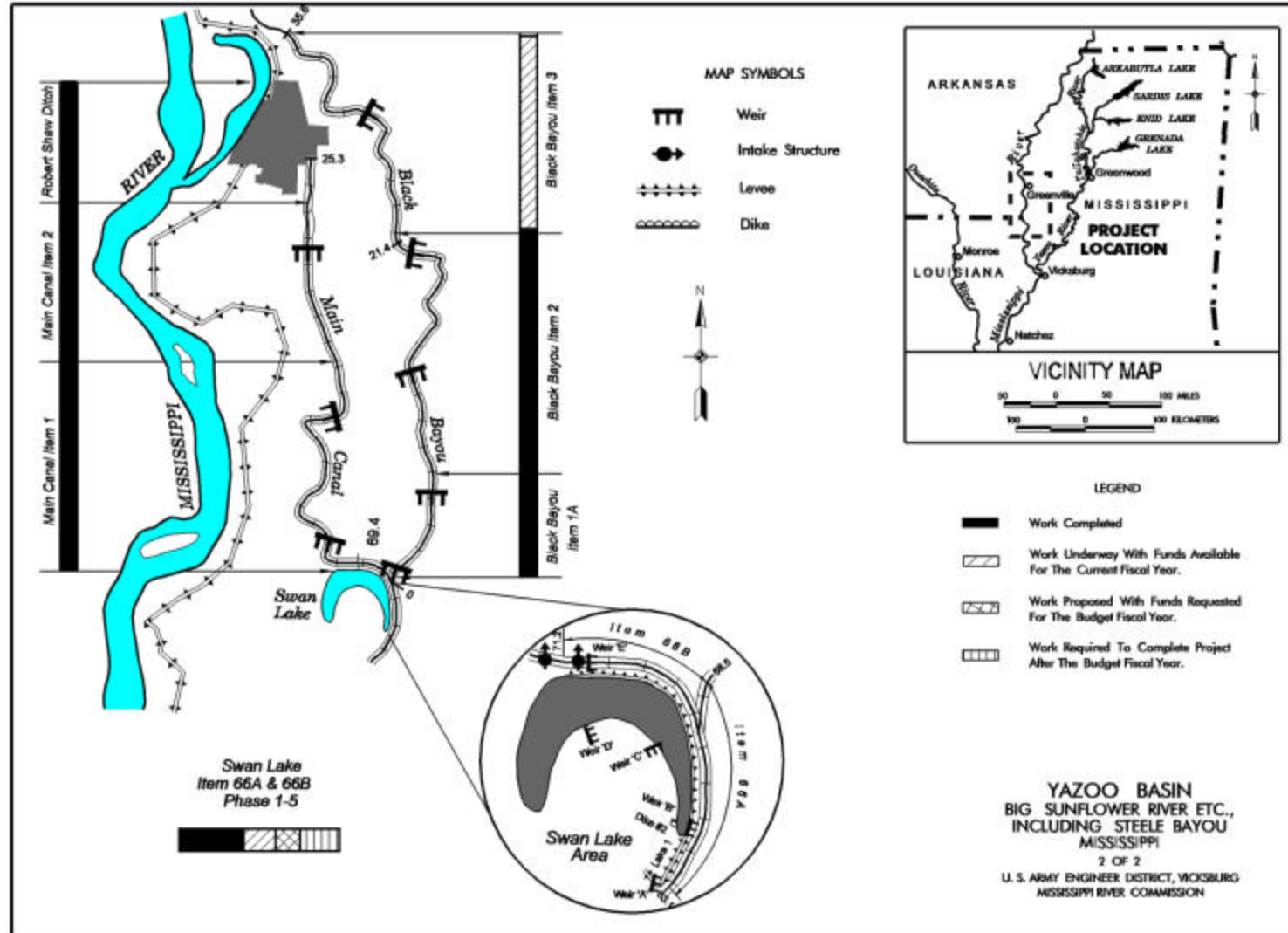


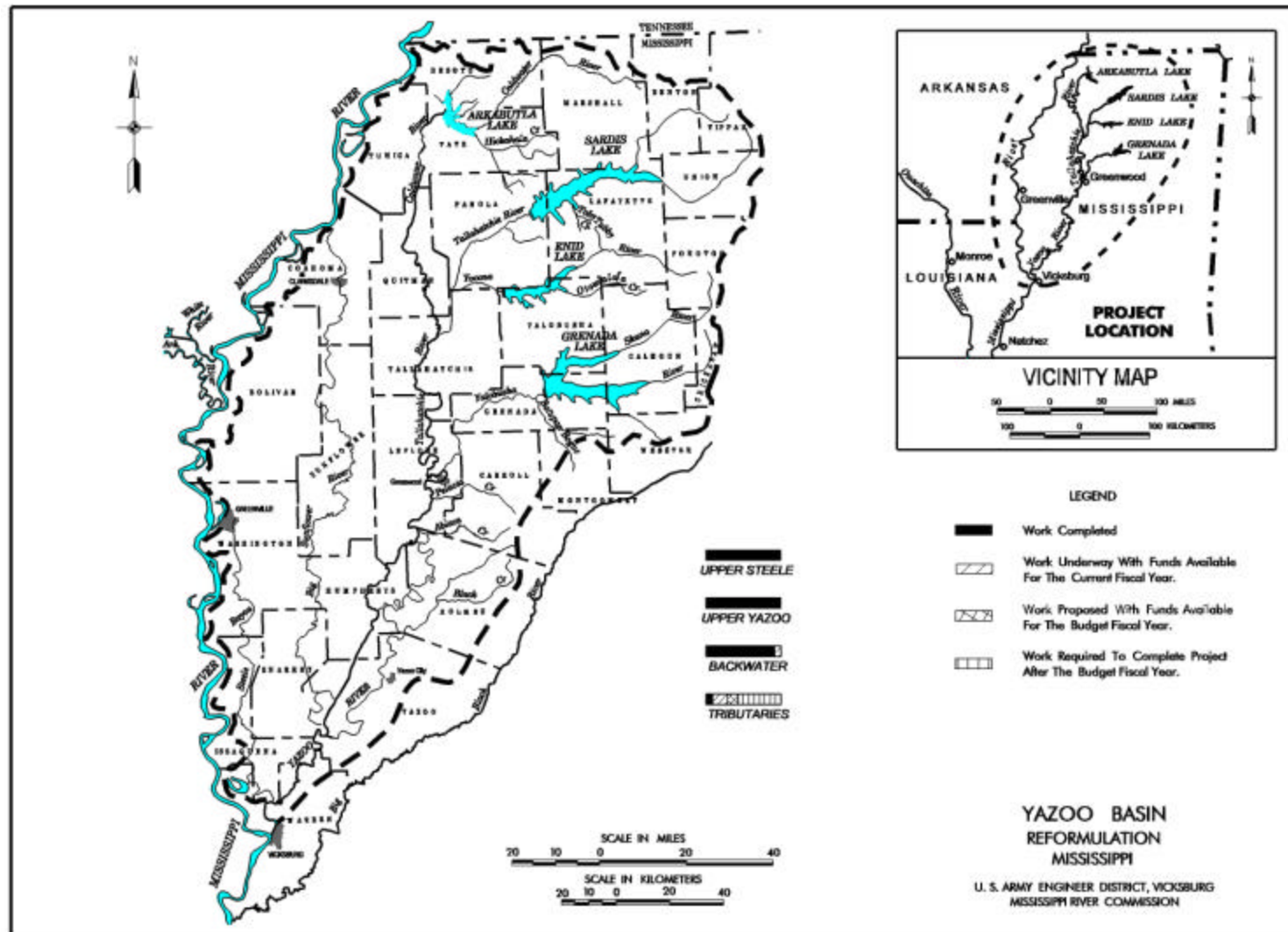












APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN – Construction

PROJECT: St. John's Bayou – New Madrid Floodway, Missouri (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project area is located in southeast Missouri in New Madrid, Scott, and Mississippi Counties.

DESCRIPTION: The authorized project consists of 137 miles of rural channel improvement, 6.7 miles of urban channel improvement, a 1,000 cfs pumping station, and a 1,500 cfs pumping station, including mitigation features, and will be constructed in three phases. Work for the First Phase of the project is programmed. This phase includes the two pumping stations, 27.6 miles of channel improvements and appropriate mitigation features. The remaining St. John's Bayou work consists of 91 miles of channel improvements, including the 6.7 miles of urban channel. The remaining New Madrid floodway work consists of 25 miles of rural channel improvements. Both the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway remaining work are unprogrammed due to the lack of local sponsor financing capability.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 and 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 1.9 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.5 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.2 at 7-3/8 percent

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the March 1997 Limited Reevaluation Report at 1996 price levels based on total project. The benefit-cost ratio does not include costs associated with the 1,500-foot gap closure and box culvert authorized as a component of the Mississippi River Levee System by the Flood Control Act of 1954.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$61,400,000	First Phase	3	Being Determined
Programmed Construction	\$40,336,000		St. Johns Phase	0	Indefinite
Unprogrammed Construction	\$21,064,000		New Madrid Phase	0	Indefinite
			Entire Project	0	Being Determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		\$41,700,000			
Programmed Construction	\$12,843,000				
Cash Contributions	\$ 5,844,000				
Other Costs	\$ 6,999,000				
Estimated Non-Federal Cost					
Unprogrammed Construction	\$28,857,000				
Cash Contributions	\$ 2,510,000				
Other Costs	\$26,347,000				

PHYSICAL DATA	
Lands and Damages:	
Flood Control	6,467 acres
F&WL Mitigation	2,500 acres
Restrictive Easements	2,450 acres
Seasonal Sump Pond	4,900 acres
Easements	

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (cont.)

ACCUM
PCT OF EST
FED COST

PHYSICAL DATA (cont.)

Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost	\$ 53,179,000
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost	49,921,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	103,100,000

Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$ 8,807,000
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	5,000,000
Allocation for FY 2001	987,000 ¹
Allocations through FY 2001	9,794,000

16

Allocation Requested for FY 2002	\$ 150,000
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	30,392,000
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After 2002	21,064,000

18

Relocations:	
Roads	38 bridges/1 road
Railroads	3 bridges
Utilities	103 facilities
Channels:	
Enlargement	143.6 miles
Pumping Plants:	
1000cfs	
1500 cfs	

JUSTIFICATION: The project area is subject to flooding by accumulation of runoff in channels not having sufficient flow capacity. Runoff is also impounded in the lower end of the area during high Mississippi River stages. The lower end of the New Madrid Floodway is flooded by backwater from the Mississippi River. Construction of the authorized levee closure (Mississippi River Levee Project item) in the lower end of the Floodway will eliminate Mississippi River backwater; however, local runoff during high Mississippi River stages will be impounded. The two pumping stations and attendant channel improvements would help alleviate the flood problems. Total average annual benefits are as follows (1996 price levels):

Annual Benefits	Amount
Urban	\$ 2,491,000
Agricultural Inundation Reduction	6,277,000
Agricultural Intensification	2,363,000
Advanced Replacements	232,000
Betterments	13,000
Wildlife and Aquatic Gains	159,000
Total	\$11,535,000

¹ Reflects \$252,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage; \$3,750,000 reprogrammed from the project; and \$11,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Planning Engineering and Design	\$ 150,000
Total	\$ 150,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financial concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, right-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$17,378,000	
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary for the construction of the project.	\$15,968,000	
Pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control in cash to bring the total non-federal share of flood control cost to 25 percent and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities.	\$ 8,354,000	\$748,819
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$41,700,000	\$748,819

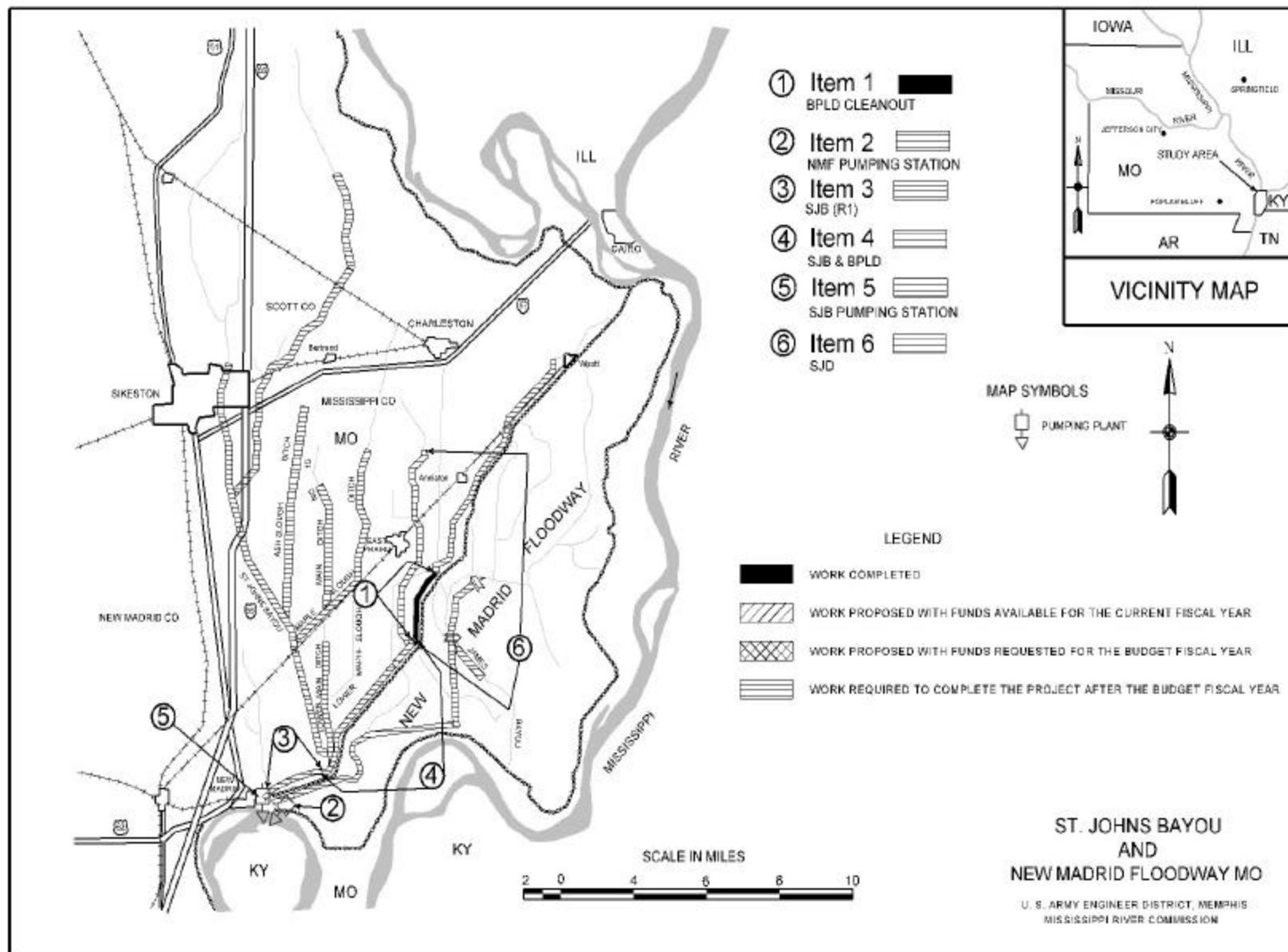
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The St. John Levee and Drainage District is the cost-sharing local sponsor for the First Phase of the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway Project. A Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) to separate the engineering, economic, and environmental data for the First Phase from the overall project was approved 7 August 1997. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed 18 August 1997 and the first item of construction was completed in October 1997. Subsequent work items as covered in the PCA are on hold pending NEPA compliance.

COMPARISION OF FEDERAL COST ESIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$61,400,000 is an increase of \$1,791,000 from the latest estimate (\$59,609,000) presented to Congress (Fiscal Year 2001). This change includes the following:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$1,787,000
Post contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments	0
Price Escalation on Real Estate	4,000
Total	\$1,791,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway project was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality in June 1974, and a Supplement to the EIS was filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in July 1982. The project for which both the EIS and Supplement to the EIS were prepared provided mitigation to offset fish, wildlife, and other environmental losses. Project changes resulting from Phase II General Design Memorandum (GDM) studies were evaluated in 1987. Environmental analysis conducted in conjunction with the preparation of the Phase II GDM reflected no substantive change in environmental impacts, and concluded that mitigation approved in prior reports would offset project losses. Project construction was initiated in FY 1997 with 4.3 miles of vegetative clearing along the Setback Levee Ditch. This work was covered by an Environmental Assessment/FONSI. A supplemental environmental impact statement which addresses the remaining items of Phase I was prepared and formally reviewed by the public. Public comments have been addressed and incorporated into the final document, which was filed with EPA on 24 August 2000. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), EPA, and Corps of Engineers and sponsoring levee and drainage districts are working on options papers and future process directions. Construction of remaining items can be initiated when NEPA processing is completed, water quality certification is received from the State of Missouri, and rights of way are provided by the local sponsor.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1982. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1997. Local interests have expressed a desire to implement the First Phase portion of the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway project to provide regional flood control and remove the physical and economic barriers caused by frequent flooding. East Prairie has received Federal recognition for its Enterprise Community Plan, thus making the Community eligible to receive Federal grant funds. USDA agreed to provide those funds necessary to reduce the local share of project costs to five percent.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee and Mississippi (Continuing)

LOCATION: The Nonconnah Creek Basin is located in portions of Shelby and Fayette Counties in southwest Tennessee and extends into DeSoto and Marshall counties in northwest Mississippi. Approximately half of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, is located within the drainage area.

DESCRIPTION: The plan provides for 7.7 miles of channel enlargement, 15.5 miles of channel clearing, 27.0 miles of bike/hike trails, 0.8 miles of nature trails, and a 33-acre nature area. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 and 2000.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 8.5 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent (Flood Control only).

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.04 to 1 at 8-7/8 percent (Flood Control only).

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.4 to 1 at 8-5/8 percent (FY 1990) (Total Project).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits for the flood control feature are from the latest available evaluation approved in June 1990 at October 1987 price levels. Benefits for the environmental and recreation features are from the latest available evaluation awaiting approval at October 1995 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$18,400,000	Flood Control	60	Being Determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	6,600,000	Environmental Enhancement	0	Being Determined
Cash Contribution	\$1,200,000	Recreation Facilities	0	Being Determined
Other Costs	5,400,000			
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$25,000,000	Entire Project	60	Being Determined

Mississippi River Commission

Memphis District

Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee and Mississippi

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SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$12,864,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	2,000,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	1,895,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	14,759,000	80
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	1,300,000	87
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	2,341,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	0	

PHYSICAL DATA

Land and Damages:	
Flood Control	600 acres
F&WL Enhancement	33 acres
Relocations:	
Roads	1 bridge
Utilities	36 facilities
Channels:	
Enlargement	7.7 miles
Vegetation Clearing	15.5 miles
Recreation:	
Bike/Hike Trails	27.0 miles
Nature Trails	0.8 miles

JUSTIFICATION: Flood protection is needed for 7,400 homes, businesses, and public buildings on 12,000 acres of urban and urbanizing lands located within the Nonconnah Creek flood plain inundated by the Standard Project Flood. The present value of these properties subject to flood damage is equal to \$1,781,700 (2000 price levels).

Major floods occurred in the basin on 21 November 1934, when 10.48 inches of rain fell in 24 hours, and on 9 May 1958, when 4.76 inches of rain fell in approximately eight hours. The most recent significant flood occurred on 3 December 1978, when 4.9 inches were recorded at the Memphis International Airport. The 1978 storm appears to be between the 5-year and 10-year frequency events. Under present day conditions, the 1934 and 1958 flood levels would cause considerably higher damages due to increased urbanization. When completed, the Nonconnah Creek project will prevent approximately \$502,789,000 (2000 price levels) in flood damages during the Standard Project Flood. Remaining average annual benefits (1987 price levels) are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Damage Prevention (Urban)	\$1,923,000
Other Flood Control Benefits	203,000
Total	\$2,126,000

¹ Reflects \$101,000 assigned as savings and slippage and \$4,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Continue:	
Lands and Damages	\$ 14,000
Item 2 Channel Improvement	882,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	304,000
Supervision and Administration	100,000
Total	\$1,300,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financial concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction And Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, And Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.		
-Flood Control	\$2,113,000	
-Environmental Enhancement	50,000	
-Recreation Facilities	28,000	
Modify or relocate building, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary in the construction of the project.	2,887,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of recreation facilities.	322,000	\$17,100
Pay not less than 5 percent of the cost allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of the flood control costs to 25 percent; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities.	1,200,000	13,400
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$6,600,000	\$30,500

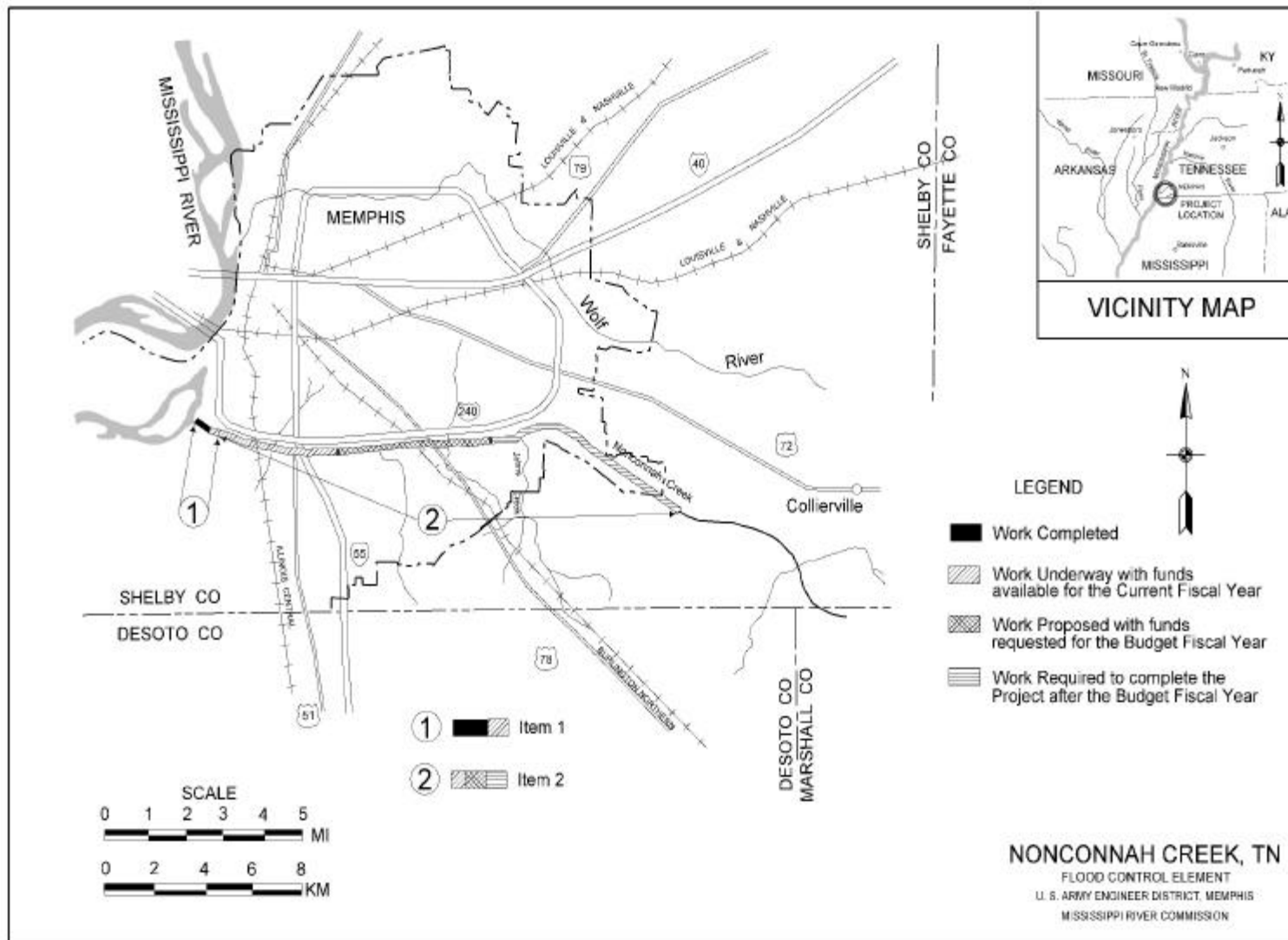
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Local Cooperation Agreement for the flood control features was executed on 23 July 1990, with the City of Memphis, Tennessee, serving as the local sponsor. The local sponsor has reviewed a draft Project Cooperation Agreement amendment to include the added recreation and environmental enhancement features and the local sponsor is ready to execute an agreement. The local sponsor has provided letters stating their financial and legal capabilities to sponsor these features, which are currently unfunded. The Non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$18,400,000 is the same as the latest estimate (\$18,400,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). However, the estimate includes changes to the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 173,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	14,000
Price Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments (Including Contingency Adjustments)	-187,000
Total	\$ 0

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 22 July 1982. Environmental assessments were made during Phase II General Design Memorandum studies, and changes were not of significant magnitude to warrant modifying the project Environmental Impact Statement.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1986, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1990.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN - Construction

PROJECT: West Tennessee Tributaries, Tennessee (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located along the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and their forks in West Tennessee, in Weakley, Madison, Gibson, Obion, Dyer, Crockett, Lauderdale and Haywood Counties, Tennessee.

DESCRIPTION: The project consists of improving 119 miles of channels of the Obion River and its principle tributaries, the North, South, Middle and Rutherford Fork; and improving 106 miles of channels of the Forked Deer and its North, South, and Middle Forks to provide adequate drainage outlets and reduce the frequency, depth, and duration of overflow. The work consists of clearing, cleanout, enlargement, and realignment of channels and construction of 7.6 miles of levee from Porter Gap to Island 25 on the Obion River. The project also includes the acquisition of 32,000 acres of fish and wildlife mitigation lands. Approximately 93 miles of channel improvement have been completed and 13,527 acres of land have been purchased for mitigation. Construction on the remaining channel items of the authorized project is now not implementable due to the denial of water quality certification by the State of Tennessee. The project is now being shut down. Shutdown work includes project management and project planning; continued coordination with the State of Tennessee on any problems that may arise during the shutdown process; real estate and environmental activities required in the turnover of the acquired mitigation lands to the State of Tennessee; stability analyses to determine required protection work for bridge and utility crossings in the uncompleted portions of the project; preparation of plans and specifications for the required protection work; and construction of the protection work. In 1992, the State of Tennessee requested that the West Tennessee Tributaries project be reactivated by incorporating environmentally sensitive guidelines into its design. The state subsequently set up a steering committee composed of representatives from state and Federal agencies and local interest groups. The objective of the steering committee was to develop a consensus plan for reformulation of the project. A consensus plan, (known as the Mission Plan), was completed in April 1994. A limited evaluation of the Stokes Creek and the Middle Fork Forked Deer River, including Buck Creek, Demonstration Projects, included in the Mission Plan has been completed. The demonstration projects were found to be feasible and were approved in September 1996 as minor modifications to the authorized project. Approval was also given to reformulate the remaining project in accord with the mission plan principles. Only shutdown work, the demonstration projects, and reevaluation activities are programmed. All work on the demonstration projects and the reformulation has been deferred until implementation issues regarding mitigation acquisition can be resolved.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Acts of 1948 and 1966 and the Water Resources Development Acts of 1974 and 1976.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 1.9 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 2.2 to 1 at 2-1/2 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 2.6 to 1 at 2 at 2-1/2 percent (FY 1960).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation approved in August 1983 at 1983 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$153,300,000		Project Shutdown	90	Being Determined
Programmed Construction	\$ 83,900,000			Current Approved Plan	45	Indefinite
Unprogrammed Construction	69,400,000					
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		\$ 5,000,000		Entire Project	61	Being Determined
Programmed Construction	\$ 1,838,000			PHYSICAL DATA		
Cash Contributions	\$ 0			Lands and Damages:	32,000 acres	
Other Costs	1,838,000			Relocations		
Estimated Non-Federal Cost				Roads	13 bridges	
Unprogrammed Construction	\$ 3,162,000			Railroads	7 bridges	
Cash Contributions	\$ 0			Channels:		
Other Costs	3,162,000			Obion River	56 miles	
Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost	\$ 85,738,000			Obion River Forks	65 miles	
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost	72,562,000			Forked Deer River	5 miles	
Total Estimated Project Cost	158,300,000			Forked Deer River Forks	101 miles	
Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$ 53,962,000			Total	225 miles	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	500,000			Levees and Floodwalls	7.6 mile	
Allocation for FY 2001	224,000 ¹					
Allocations through FY 2001	54,186,000		35			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	\$ 25,000		35			
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	29,689,000					
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	69,400,000					

¹ Reflects \$25,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$250,000 reprogrammed from the project, and \$1,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: The project is a flood control and drainage project and is a unit of the Comprehensive Plan for Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries. The floods of record in 1935 and 1937 overflowed 455,000 acres of cleared and wooded area. This entire area will receive benefits from project construction due to improved flood control, drainage, and environmental restoration. Project construction will also eliminate overflow during the crop season on about 239,221 acres (162,644 cleared and 76,577 wooded). The principle population centers of the drainage basin include Jackson, Dyersburg, Union City, Humboldt, Trenton, and Milan, all in Tennessee, and Fulton, Kentucky. Farming, including truck farming, stock raising and dairying, is the principal occupation throughout the basin. Construction of the project will tend to stabilize the area's predominately agricultural economy. The project is credited with redevelopment benefits, benefits from flood damages prevented and benefits from a higher land use made possible by reducing flooding. Haywood and Lauderdale Counties within the project area are subject to substantial and persistent unemployment. Total average annual benefits (1983 price levels) are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$ 2,007,000
Area Redevelopment	23,000
Advance Replacement	30,000
Betterments	8,000
Fish and Wildlife Oriented Recreation	1,164,000
Timber	605,000
Stokes Creek	44,000
Total	\$ 3,881,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Planning, Engineering and Design	\$ 25,000
Total	\$ 25,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the Flood Control Acts of 1948 and 1966 and the Water Resources Development Acts of 1974 and 1976, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$4,753,000	
Modify or relocate roads not crossing the project channels where necessary for the construction of the project.	\$ 247,000	
Pay all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities.		\$ 525,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$5,000,000	\$ 525,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Necessary assurances were furnished by the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority on 2 June 1972 and were accepted on 14 June 1972. Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (PL 91-611) is not applicable to other items of work but is required by Section 3 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (PL 93-251) for the mitigation lands and for the levees authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (PL 94-587). Assurances have not been furnished for the levees.

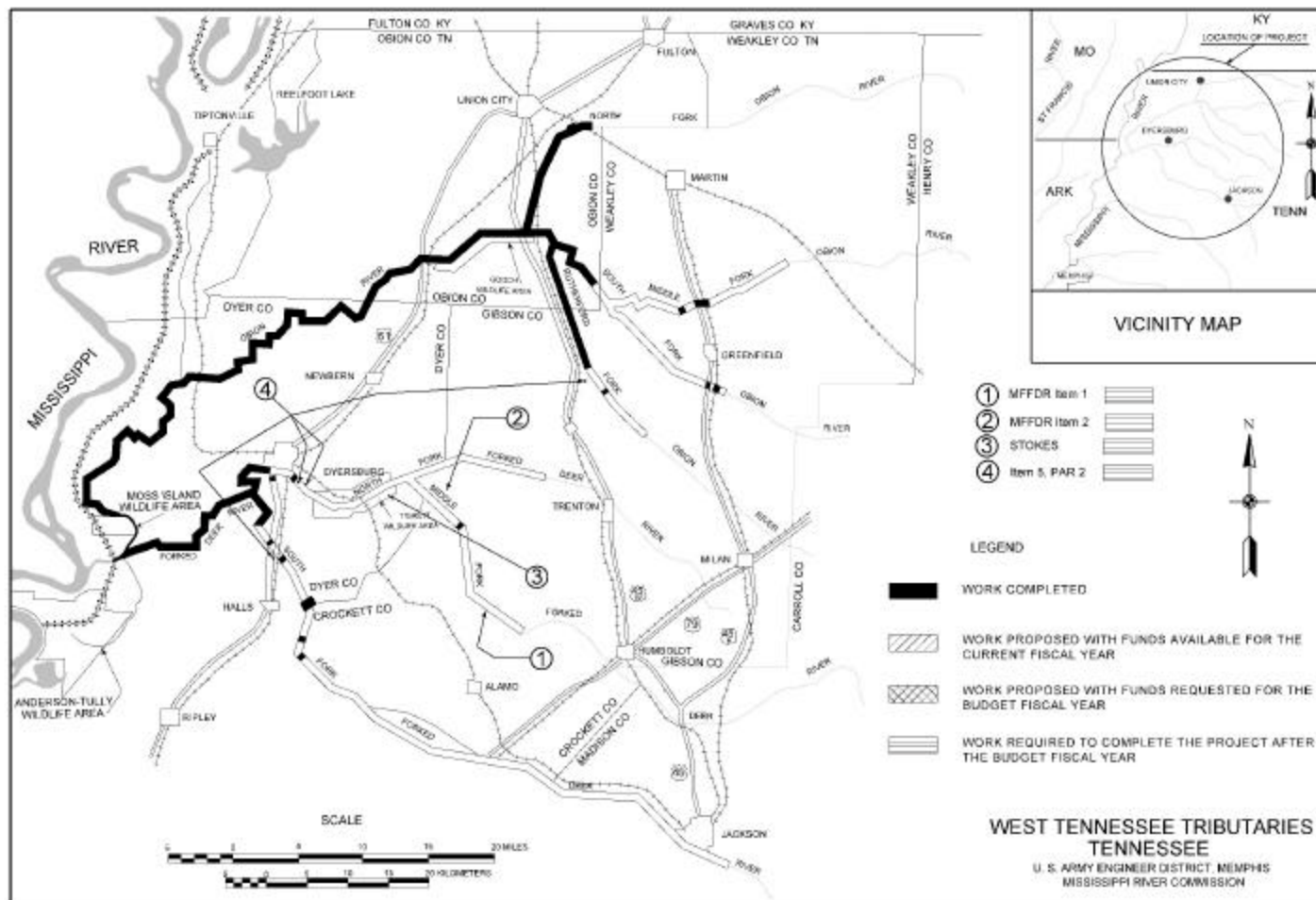
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$153,300,000 is an increase of \$6,300,000 from the latest estimate (\$147,000,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$4,359,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments	867,000
Price Escalation on Real Estate	1,074,000
Total	\$6,300,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: A fully coordinated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in final form was forwarded to the Council on Environmental Quality on 4 May 1971. Court action on 2 March 1973 rejected the EIS directed revision of the EIS, and stated that the revised EIS was subject to District Court review. A final Environmental Impact Statement was submitted to the Council on Environmental Quality on 21 July 1975 and published in the Federal Register on 1 August 1975. The EIS was determined inadequate, and the injunction was continued by court decision dated 27 January 1978. A supplement to the EIS has been prepared to eliminate the deficiencies identified in the Memorandum Decision of 27 January 1978. The draft supplement to the EIS was provided to the public for review and to the Environmental Protection Agency for filing and review on 29 April 1982. The final supplement to the EIS was forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency on 9 February 1983. The notice appeared in the Federal Register on 25 February 1983. The Record of Decision was signed by President, Mississippi River Commission on 8 August 1983.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction planning were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1959 and for construction in Fiscal Year 1960.

In 1973, as a result of a lawsuit, the District court found the Environmental Impact Statement to be inadequate, and enjoined any further construction. The injunction was lifted in 1985. Another suit was filed that same year, which challenged the Environmental Impact Statement. The District Court denied the request for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. The Corps filed a Motion to dismiss the case which was granted by the Court. A Notice of Appeal was filed by the Plaintiff in 1986, but the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal as an impermissible collateral attack. Chester McConnell and Tennessee Environmental Council filed in Chancery Court of Davidson County an appeal and request for judicial review of Water Quality Control Board's final decision and order on Fowlkes Items 11 and 12 dated 8 May 1986. The Chancery Court affirmed the Board's decision and final order in 1987. Petitioners appealed and the case was remanded to the Tennessee Water Quality Control Board for further findings of facts and conclusions of law in relation to the issue of "issuance of permits for projects involving a portion of the subject river without considering the effect of such projects and/or any other contemplated projects upon the entire river." Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law were issued by the Board after affirming their previous decision. Water quality certification for the next planned construction item, Sidonia, was denied by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. The Corps appealed this decision, but after numerous meetings and discussions with the State in an attempt to arrive at a mutually agreeable plan of improvement for the Sidonia item, and with no apparent resolution forthcoming, the Corps withdrew the appeal in May 1989. The Corps will not proceed with further construction or acquisition of related mitigation lands for the authorized project until the State of Tennessee provides water quality certification and necessary rights-of-way for construction of the project.



MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

The program request of \$144,444,000 provides for the day-to-day operation and ordinary maintenance, and repairs and dredging of the major features of the comprehensive project. It also consists of the revision and publication of alluvial valley maps and navigation charts. The fund requirements are based upon the normal recurring annual expenses determined from experience records during the past years, and the repair and dredging work necessary to maintain the projects in operable condition.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-_).
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
Mississippi River Levees, AR, IL, KY, LA MS, MO, & TN	10,975,000 (1,540,000) (9,435,000)	7,650,000 (1,427,000) (6,223,000)	1. None. 2. Repair levee slides at various locations.
Bonnet Carre, LA	1,289,000 (1,081,000) (208,000)	1,854,000 (1,281,000) (573,000)	1. Variation in Recreation Management activities. 2. None.
Mississippi Delta Region Caernarvon, LA	869,000 (869,000) (0)	916,000 (916,000) (0)	1. None. 2. None.
Revetments and Dikes	41,056,000 (1,710,000) (39,346,000)	44,083,000 (1,760,000) (42,323,000)	1. None. 2. Repairs to revetments and dikes.
Dredging	13,239,000 (4,306,000) (8,933,000)	17,379,000 (3,568,000) (13,811,000)	1. Variation in survey requirements. 2. Dredging.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-_). 2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
Memphis Harbor (McKellar Lake), TN	1,828,000 (110,000) (1,718,000)	1,118,000 (85,000) (1,033,000)	1. Variation in survey requirements. 2. Dredging.
Greenville Harbor, MS	597,000 (18,000) (579,000)	645,000 (19,000) (626,000)	1. None. 2. Dredging.
Helena Harbor, AR	399,000 (33,000) (366,000)	434,000 (34,000) (400,000)	1. None. 2. None.
Vicksburg Harbor, MS	462,000 (24,000) (438,000)	494,000 (25,000) (469,000)	1. None. 2. None.
Baton Rouge Harbor (Devil's Swamp), LA	199,000 (15,000) (184,000)	216,000 (16,000) (200,000)	1. None. 2. None.
Mapping	1,073,000	1,097,000	
Arkansas	(292,000)	(287,000)	1. None.
Illinois	(9,000)	(9,000)	1. None.
Kentucky	(21,000)	(21,000)	1. None.
Louisiana	(455,000)	(476,000)	1. None.
Missouri	(35,000)	(35,000)	1. None.
Mississippi	(212,000)	(220,000)	1. None.
Tennessee	(49,000)	(49,000)	1. None.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-).
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
St. Francis Basin, AR & MO Wappapello Lake, MO	6,644,000 (2,862,000) (3,782,000)	8,000,000 (3,219,000) (4,781,000)	1. Variation in operational labor costs. 2. Relocate State and County Roads.
St. Francis River & Tributaries, AR & MO	8,598,000 (3,245,000) (5,353,000)	6,678,000 (3,425,000) (3,253,000)	1. None. 2. Cleanout Below Hwy. 90, AR and Huxtable scour repair.
White River Backwater, AR	2,314,000 (640,000) (1,674,000)	1,102,000 (660,000) (442,000)	1. None. 2. None.
Lower Arkansas River, AR North Bank	385,000 (15,000) (370,000)	419,000 (16,000) (403,000)	1. None. 2. None.
South Bank	9,000 (9,000) (0)	10,000 (10,000) (0)	1. None.
Tensas Basin, AR & LA Boeuf and Tensas Rivers	2,067,000 (2,005,000) (62,000)	2,000,000 (2,000,000) (0)	1. None. 2. None.
Red River Backwater	2,688,000 (2,583,000) (105,000)	2,500,000 (2,500,000) (0)	1. None. 2. None.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-).
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
Yazoo Basin, MS			
Sardis Lake	8,791,000 (3,911,000) (4,880,000)	6,500,000 (4,644,000) (1,856,000)	1. Increased contract cost for operations. 2. Dredging Shady Cove.
Arkabutla Lake	7,337,000 (3,112,000) (4,225,000)	4,500,000 (3,920,000) (580,000)	1. Increased contract cost for operations. 2. Repairs to Gate and Dam.
Enid Lake	4,946,000 (3,576,000) (1,370,000)	3,500,000 (3,500,000) (0)	1. None. 2. None.
Grenada Lake	5,204,000 (4,007,000) (1,197,000)	4,500,000 (4,500,000) (0)	1. Increased contract cost for operations. 2. None.
Greenwood	854,000 (818,000) (36,000)	250,000 (250,000) (0)	1. Variation in pumping plant operations. 2. None.
Yazoo City	664,000 (664,000) (0)	150,000 (150,000) (0)	1. Variation in pumping plant operations. 2. None.
Main Stem	1,189,000 (998,000) (191,000)	275,000 (275,000) (0)	1. Variation in pumping plant operations. 2. None.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-).
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
Tributaries	901,000 (900,000) (1,000)	350,000 (350,000) (0)	1. Variation in operations activities. 2. None.
Will M. Whittington Auxiliary Channel	264,000 (263,000) (1,000)	55,000 (55,000) (0)	1. Variation in operations activities. 2. None.
Big Sunflower	3,146,000 (139,000) (3,007,000)	1,000,000 (109,000) (891,000)	1. Variation in operations activities. 2. Maintenance of Bogue Phalia.
Yazoo Backwater	308,000 (295,000) (13,000)	180,000 (180,000) (0)	1. Reduced operations activities. 2. None.
Old River, LA	4,507,000 (3,487,000) (1,020,000)	6,116,000 (3,969,000) (2,147,000)	1. Variation in recreation and natural resource management. 2. Dredging.
Atchafalaya Basin, LA	9,535,000 (4,373,000) (5,162,000)	10,661,000 (4,400,000) (6,261,000)	1. None. 2. Dredging.
Lower Red River, LA	3 351,000 (26,000) (3,325,000)	6,239,000 (54,000) (6,185,000)	1. Scheduled periodic inspections. 2. Repair Bayou Rapides Drainage Structure.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN, Maintenance, FY 2002

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS</u>		<u>Reason for Change and Major Maintenance Items</u>
	<u>FY 2001 (\$)</u>	<u>FY 2002 (\$)</u>	1. Reasons for Change in Operations from FY 2001 and FY 2002 (10%+/-).
<u>Project Name</u>	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	Total (Operations) (Maintenance)	2. Major Maintenance Items Budgeted in FY 2002 (Threshold \$500,000)
Bayou Cocodrie & Tributaries, LA	55,000 (55,000) (0)	56,000 (56,000) (0)	1. None. 2. None.
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, LA	1,422,000 (750,000) (672,000)	2,065,000 (750,000) (1,315,000)	1. None. 2. Repair of Facilities, Roads and Public use areas.
Inspection of Completed Works	1,342,000	1,452,000	
Arkansas	(405,000)	(480,000)	1. None.
Illinois	(44,000)	(43,000)	1. None.
Kentucky	(31,000)	(29,000)	1. None.
Louisiana	(380,000)	(422,000)	1. None.
Missouri	(145,000)	(143,000)	1. None.
Mississippi	(250,000)	(249,000)	1. None.
Tennessee	(87,000)	(86,000)	1. None.
TOTAL	148,507,000 (50,854,000) (97,653,000)	144,444,000 (50,672,000) (93,772,000)	